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SOCIAL JUSTICE

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WHERE DOES LEWIS PLAN TO LEAD AMERICAN LABOR?

Morgan Plot Is Suspected by Colombia

By Samuel Levy

(Staff Correspondent, Social Justice)

The pending Latin American "peace pact" with the United States, so heralded by President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hull, is exposed by the Colombia Nacionalista as **"a Morgan-Rockefeller scheme to weld the chains of economic slavery permanently upon the countries of Latin-America."**

Behind the eloquent sounding phrases employed in relation to this pact," writes James J. Welch, the Colombia paper's Washington correspondent, "lurks the bloodthirsty greed of the high financial groups in America."

The real purpose of this pact, Welch warns, is to prevent citizens of the various republics from securing arms when it becomes necessary to overthrow a "Machado" or a "Gomez".

Such revolutions are dangerous to North American investments. This treaty would prevent such financial risks by strangling the shipment of arms. Arms to favored rulers and their supporting factions would be available from their financial associates, thus making the overthrow of capitalistic-financial lords impossible, as was witnessed in Cuba and Venezuela.

Charges Hull Is Chained by Morgan

Senator Cordell Hull of Tennessee accomplished one of the most important services in American history. He engineered the income tax through Congress! The supreme court set it aside as unconstitutional. But Senator Hull went back and fought like a lion to put through a Constitutional amendment under which the income tax was made a law. According to this law, all incomes above one million dollars a year are taxed 55 per cent.

Hull came up for election. He needed funds urgently, for the fight against him was

(Continued on Page 11)

WHAT ARE HIS PLANS?

JOHN L. LEWIS

In 1924 John L. Lewis warned against "industrial unions" as a Communist plan for "boring into" the American labor movement and a first step toward eventually setting up a soviet dictatorship in the United States.

He fought Communistic elements in a Novia Socita miners' union and saved the Canadians from a "red" movement.

In 1936 his Committee for Industrial Organization appears to be following the identical lines against which he warned labor a brief 12 years ago.

Has he now become convinced, as recently quoted articles by him purport, that "financiers and industrialists" will never govern industry in the public interest, and that the Soviet program is labor's hope for America?

Does he plan, as also is reported, to build up a Labor Party with the hope of being its candidate for President of the United States in 1940?

All Americans—and especially the American laboring man—will want to know the honest answer to these questions, in the days to come, as Lewis-directed strikes spread their effects further and further throughout the nation.

As best it will be able, SOCIAL JUSTICE promises to supply the answers to these questions in our forthcoming issues.

He Warned Against Industrial Unions as Red Scheme in 1924

By the Labor Editor

The power behind the General Motors automobile workers' strike is John L. Lewis, the firebrand of organized labor, who recently led the insurrection which split the American Federation of Labor into two warring factions.

What manner of man is this Lewis? Is he the one of all men whom the American laborers would elect as the guardian of social justice and the leader in the arduous struggle for better days for all?

Or is he a power-driven creature of a new age of dictators bent on invading the constitutional liberties of the American people?

The vast majority of Americans know Lewis only as the long-time president of the United Mine Workers of America. Those who have followed his public career have formed an image of a pugnacious, dictatorial type who would rather fight than compromise, who would rather strike than arbitrate.

He has been one of the most ambitious of the former satellites of the famous founder of the American labor movement, Samuel Gompers. Many of his most capable and intelligent former colleagues see in his schism from the parent Federation evidence that his ego has burst its bounds, that he is no longer a crusader for the rights of labor, but just John Lewis, rampant for personal power.

Does Lewis Hope To Be President?

Rumors have been circulated for a year or more that Lewis has ambitions to found a "labor party" on the wreckage of the American bi-party system of politics. Some say that he hopes to sit in the White House after the election of 1940.

Have these rumors any foundation in fact? Only John Lewis could answer that question, and he, probably, would have nothing to say.

Certain it is that he is capitalizing on everything the New Deal has done for labor to marshal public sentiment behind his drive to dominate the mass production industries.

Certain it is that he is the most publicized private citizen in the nation today.

It is evident, too, that he will be increasingly in the newsfront in the weeks and months to come. His influence will probably be felt in thousands upon thousands of homes as the strikes he inspires throw more and more men out of work—as the prosperity, which the country, last November 3, used as its guiding light, wanes, possibly to the eclipse.

Who is John Lewis? Whither is he driving his high-powered labor machine?

The answer to these questions is a matter of grave concern to every citizen of the United States, if, as it is rumored, John Lewis has selfish political aims hidden behind his service-of-love activities in behalf of the mass laboring man.

C. I. O. Follows Communist Pattern

Trying to make an analysis of this man and what he stands for, SOCIAL JUSTICE has come across a document prepared in 1924 by the United Mine Workers of America and published by the United States Printing Office on the order of the Senate of the United States.

It is entitled, **"Attempts by Communists to Seize the American Labor Movement."**

In its series of six articles, describing the strategy of the Communist party as directed from Moscow, is told an amazing story of the drive of the Communists to build indus-

(Continued on Page 15)

Father Coughlin's Weekly Letter

A Message to Industrial Workers

THE entire nation has its interest focused upon industrial strikes. The cause for them is well known to every laborer. He knows that the problem of production has been solved through the inventions created by those scientists who bestowed upon civilization the benefits of mass production machinery.

He is aware that the factories and the machines are owned by a small percentage of his fellow citizens while he, owning no tools and no shop, finds himself in the predicament of being forced to work with equipment which belongs to the owner class. He appreciates that the profits derived from industry are not equitably shared with the men who operate the machinery. Above all this same laborer recognizes that want exists in the midst of plenty — needless want and abundant plenty.

Strikes are now the order of the day because millions of laborers are grouping together in unions to demand a just share of the profits or, in other words, a living annual wage.

With this objective I have always been in sympathy. More than that, my sympathy has moved me to assist labor by instructing the working classes. As well as I was able, I have told the story of the battle which our forefathers waged to overcome the enemies of ignorance, of hostile nature and of their allies, all of whom were obstructions which prevented an ample production of wealth to satisfy the necessities of human nature. To the best of my ability I have tried to point out the evils of modern capitalism which brought about the exploitation of labor and the concentration of wealth in the hands of a few.

Let no one, therefore, impute to me a change either of mind or of heart in the stand which I have taken on behalf of labor. I still maintain that the chief obstacle in the field of economics, which prevents labor from acquiring a living annual wage, is not the industrialist but the international banker. I still argue that if the real concept of money were entertained in the minds of our present day legislators and government executives, there would be sufficient dollars issued to supply purchasing power for the millions of Americans who compose the greatest market in all the world.

By this I do not mean that I am advocating inflation in the commonly accepted sense of the word. I simply mean that the billions of credit dollars issued by the mere flourish of a pen by the Federal Reserve bankers is the chief obstacle which brought about the depression of 1929 and the other depressions which preceded it. This statement is made in consideration of the fact that the international bankers who dwell amongst us under the name of the Federal Reserve bankers, create credit money out of nothing by lending it either to the government or to industry. Then they demand that these loans be paid back at inopportune times and with money that was earned, not by a flourish of the fountain pen, but by the millions of hours of hard labor engaged in by our fellow citizens.

These same Federal Reserve bankers, as is well known, either own or control billions of dollars of industrial plants which they operate not for the common good but for a profit to themselves. **There are many other causes which help to bring about a depression. Nevertheless, this insane issuance of money by private individuals who own outright the entire capital stock of the Federal Reserve banks is the chief cause.** Unless a determined strike on the part not only of labor but of all Americans against this immorality is organized, the puny industrial strikes which now occupy the attention of the laboring class will accomplish nothing that is lasting.

Today labor is on strike to acquire a wage of 80 cents an hour in the motor industry. Supposing the owners of industry accede to this demand, what will happen in a year or so? The cost of living, which is now increasing, will continue to increase. The cost of government, through the process of taxation, will continue to mount. Today 33 cents out of every dollar earned by the industrial laborer is siphoned from his payroll through an invisible tax upon bread and butter, clothing and shelter, recreation and medicine, transportation and education. Tomorrow, with the continuance of bond issuances on the part of the government for the advantage of the Federal Reserve Banks, this invisible tax will demand 50 cents out of every dollar that is placed in the pay envelope.

In other words, we are suffering from a credit inflation. Organized labor, unconsciously, is being used as a tool in the hands of the international bankers to guarantee the continuance of this credit inflation. In less than six months the 80 cents an hour which labor gained as a result of its present demands will be no more valuable than 55 cents an hour for today. Rent and clothing and food will cost so much more that labor will find itself no better off at the expiration of that period than it was before the strike was called.

Therefore, this present strike for higher wages would be an excellent thing if it were able to hold the cost of living down to the present keel. Because the unintelligent strike leaders identify money and wealth just the same as do the international bankers; because they do not understand the function of money in distributing wealth; because they are willing to drown in three feet of water by grasping at a straw of Communistic support instead of standing upon their own feet and breathing the air of liberty, the present strike is nothing more than an idle gesture. Perhaps it will show labor its power of organization. It will not settle the cause of depressions. It will not bring about an equitable distribution of dividends because the motor car manufacturers will raise the cost of their products in proportion to the cost of the bread and butter and food and shelter, which must be raised to meet the invisible taxes demanded by the international bankers from our government.

Referring to that straw of Communism at which the strike leaders are grasping, is not the ordinary laboring man sufficiently intelligent to understand that two wrongs do not make a right? Does he not appreciate that if industry has confiscated part of the wages due to labor, the quarrel cannot be settled by labor's confiscating the factories which belong to the stockholders?

John L. Lewis evidently is of the opinion that his method can bring about prosperity for the laboring class. He forgets that old causes which brought about the depression are still flourishing and will be so potent, after his efforts will have been expended, as to devour him and all the laborers in the maelstrom of Communism.

Let us be sensible! Appreciate that an 80 cent per hour victory as of today means nothing tomorrow when the private regulators of the value of money will raise prices. The new price level is on its way as you know from your present experience with the grocer, the butcher and the baker. Thus, 80 cents tomorrow will buy no more than does 55 cents today.

Some day the laboring man will wake up and cease following so-called leaders who are blind.

I am still with the working man and always will be. But I am not with some of the so-called leaders of the working men who, either directly or indirectly, are catspaws for the international bankers.

Charles E. Coughlin

Sit-Down Strike Is Protest of Labor at Long Exploitation

EYES and EARS

By Mark Meechan

WASHINGTON, D.C.—President Roosevelt delivered a great speech on the state of the nation before the two houses of the new 75th Congress. It was a masterpiece of liberal philosophy and encouragement for the future.

There is only one aspect of the speech that leaves some of us uninspired, unable to burst into unrestrained cheers.

The main difficulty is that we know President Roosevelt's genius for painting glowing pictures with the pigments of authority and unconquerable optimism.

This difficulty afflicts us anew as we find his bright hopes for the future blurred by his unrealistic references to the immediate past.

Consider the beauty, the patriotism, the idealism of this gem from the President's speech:

> "In the many methods of attack with which we met these problems, you and I, by mutual understanding and by determination to co-operate, helped to make democracy succeed by refusing to permit unnecessary disagreement to arise between two of our branches of government.—I look forward to a continuance of that co-operation in the next four years."

Now, that is carrying the enthusiasm of the moment a little bit too far to be convincing. Whether for good or ill, the president who established "must" legislation should be called back to realities when he slaps Congress on the back and smilingly calls that "co-operation."

Formerly the "must" aspect of legislation was excused by the plea of emergency. In this new brighter era, "the end of the depression," it is painted in rosier tints. It is "co-operation between two of our branches of government."

* * *

Whether we are president or plowman, we cannot do better in the future unless we clearly see the errors of the past and, with that clear insight, highly resolve to avoid those errors.

The president touched so gingerly on the flaws of NRA in his plea for the revival of its "spirit" that we are left at sea regarding his determina-

(Continued on Page 10)

IN THE VICINITY OF CLEVELAND, OHIO

—Air view of Cleveland's convention center by Acme.

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Don't Worry About That Contest Error

A typographical error in the issue of January 11 altered the order of the answers to Question No. 6 in the "Know Social Justice" contest.

The correct order of the suggested answers to the question: "WHAT IS GENUINE CREDIT?" appeared in the issue of January 4 as follows:

1. It is the typical banker's loan.
2. Money created by a bank for honoring checks.
3. A deferred payment of money due.
4. A deferred payment for actual wealth received.
5. A promise to pay in the future.
6. The pledging of real wealth as security for a bank loan.

Although it might be confusing to contestants, the error is of no consequence. Coupons of each respective issue carry a clear indication of which answer the contestant selects. It will make no difference in the computation for winners, and there is no necessity of sending in substitute coupons or corrections.

Social Justice Presents

Fr. Coughlin's Message to Workers	Page 2
Fr. Coughlin on the Sit-Down Strike	3
Editorials	4
"Know Social Justice" Contest	6
Taxing Non-Production, a book review	5
"The House of Rothschild"	8-9
The Week in the World	7
Peace Sought in Ship Strike	12
Farm Co-ops Lack Price Control	14
Living Costs Pace Pay Raises	15
The People Speak	13

Fr. Coughlin Lists Rights of Workmen

By Father Coughlin

"The Committee for Industrial Organization," says John L. Lewis, "stands squarely behind the United Automobile Workers in their demand for collective bargaining with General Motors Corporation as such. **Obviously, attempts to settle this widespread confusion through local plant conferences and with plant managers devoid of authority would be a futile waste of time.**"

Formerly the General Motors Corporation was regarded as a holding company. Each unit, such as the Pontiac Motor Car, the Chevrolet Motor Car, the Buick Motor Car, etc., was a corporation in its own right.

Today the General Motors Corporation is not a holding company but an operating company. As such, Lewis is right when he demands that the strikers go over the heads of local executives and of local managers, directly to the chief executives of General Motors Corporation, including Mr. Sloan.

This is the only logical approach to a settlement of the strike.

Laboring Classes Long Exploited

SOCIAL JUSTICE has no quarrel with unions, be they vertical or horizontal. It stands squarely behind the principle of unionism, of collective bargaining, of an annual living wage. Nevertheless, these are generic principles which require some specification.

Following are passages from "Quadragesimo Anno" relative to unionism.

> **1. "Many persons, while recognizing and patronizing corporations for the capitalists, with criminal injustice denied the innate right of forming associations to those who needed them most for the protection against oppression by the more powerful. There were even Catholics who viewed with suspicion the efforts of the laboring classes to form such union, as if they reflected the spirit of socialistic or revolutionary agitators."**

Be it noted that the laboring class has been, and is, more sinned against than sinning. For 150 years the modern capitalists, more or less, have been exploiting the laboring class. This exploita-

(Continued on Page 10)

SOCIAL JUSTICE

FATHER COUGHLIN'S WEEKLY REVIEW

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PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL JUSTICE

1. **Liberty of conscience and education.**
2. **Just, living, annual wage.**
3. **Nationalization of important public resources.**
4. **Private ownership of all other property.**
5. **Control of private property for public good.**
6. **Abolition of Federal Reserve Banking System and establishment of a government-owned Central Bank.**
7. **Restoration to Congress of its sole right to coin and regulate the value of money.**
8. **Maintain cost of living on an even keel.**
9. **Cost of production plus a fair profit for the farmer.**
10. **Labor's right to organize.**
11. **Recall of non-productive bonds.**
12. **Abolition of tax-exempt bonds.**
13. **Broadened base of taxation on basis of ownership and capacity to pay.**
14. **Simplification of government and lower taxes.**
15. **Conscription of wealth as well as men in event of war.**
16. **Sanctity of human rights preferred to sanctity of property; with government's chief concern for the poor.**

The House Elects a Leader

THE much publicized contest for the Democratic leadership of the House of Representatives ended as it would have ended had there been no publicity—Rayburn of Texas won. And why shouldn't he? He has been a consistently docile New Dealer since 1932, when he did some big-league maneuvering for Governor Roosevelt at the Chicago convention.

Leadership, in Congress is the ultimate destiny of subservience. Almost inevitably leaders are men who best know how to follow.

The size of the vote that was cast for O'Connor of New York, however, was a considerable surprise to the pro-New Deal press of the country. Because they look forward to four more years of executive dominated legislation, they are uneasy that 127 Democratic votes were registered for O'Connor.

Does that mean the beginning of a revolt against the administration? Nobody knows. The question at issue in the election was so inconsequential, that it has little or no far reaching significance.

The one circumstance worth noting is the widespread expectation that there will be a split on the top-heavy Democratic majority.

If human nature remains true to itself, there probably will be a major split in the New Deal ranks. But that is nothing to worry over; the country will benefit thereby. Should the dominant New Deal group in Congress have no opposition it might well go to dangerous lengths in carrying on the tradition of regimentation, regulation, appropriation and spending.

Those, who were motivated to close their eyes and their minds yesterday in the face of impending national chaos, might tomorrow open their eyes and turn their minds to the unhealthy use of unprecedented power.

The mistakes of the past four years are beginning to proclaim themselves as events inexorably test the work of the last two sessions of Congress.

Unemployment is still a major problem of the nation. Relief is still a necessary barrier to imperative governmental economy.

The banks are dangerously loaded with excess reserves, and which daily bring nearer the time when extreme inflation will make the laborer and the man with fixed income suffer more than he did during the deflation of the depression.

The neutrality act has just been dramatically revealed as inadequate to keep us out of dangerous foreign entanglements.

Labor legislation has failed to provide a method of working out the complex problems between management and labor, smoothly, without threatening the general public welfare.

The cost of food to the consumer has been raised enough to throw the housewife's budget out of balance; the food processing companies are showing greater profits than ever before; but the farmer's income has not increased proportionately.

Beyond question the laws passed to meet the emergency will bear revision as well as re-enactment.

It is to be hoped that there will split from the overwhelming majority a powerful group of objective Democrats who will face the problems "that still remain with us" and base their insurgency upon a demand that the New Deal correct its mistakes.

Now that a leader has been elected, will the people find a leader rising up to protect them against the historic laxity of an overwhelming majority?

"Unfinished Business"

THERE is a paragraph buried deep in President Roosevelt's address on the state of the nation which needs bringing out into the light.

It is more than a passing paragraph. It is, in a few words, a statement of things undone throughout the eight long years of the depression.

It is a politician's glossing over of the continuing failure to do the one thing which, above all others, swept the New Deal into power in 1932 and 1936.

Read this quotation thoughtfully:

"And, of course, the most far-reaching and most inclusive problem of all is that of unemployment and the lack of economic balance of which unemployment is at once the result and the symptom. The immediate question of adequate relief for the needy unemployed who are capable of performing useful work, I shall discuss with Congress during the coming months."

The era of "the more abundant life," has not yet arrived nor is it likely soon to arrive. Even Mr. Roosevelt admitted as much when, cautiously, he said:

"The broader task of preventing unemployment is a matter of long range evolutionary policy."

The unemployed who are still looking for a more abundant life will get little cheer from the President's further words:

"We cannot assume that immediate industrial and commercial activity, which mitigates present pressures, justifies the national government at this time in placing the unemployment problem in a filing cabinet of finished business."

Futile words, when one considers that there are still in the neighborhood of 8-millons of unemployed.

When one considers that, **should all the relief workers be taken off the public payroll today, unemployment would be virtually as great a problem as it was four years** ago, one wonders why the prophet of the abundant life is found, so soon after his re-election, toying with the thought of "finished business" regarding unemployment.

The fight against the new "white plague" has only just begun. There are still those who think that President Roosevelt's promise of 1933 to "drive the money changers from the temple" could win the battle.

These millions wonder why there are no more menacing gestures, no more vitriolic words for the money-changers.

Those who know that we still must pay the bankers, double, for the $35-billion national debt, realize why Mr. Roosevelt, in his budget message, is now toying with a new phrase, the "balanced budget." He well knows the hazard of the increasing exactions of bankers. He fears the inflation which faces the country today because of the New Deal's banking and monetary policies.

Today the New Deal is caught between the devil of returning unemployment and the deep blue sea of disastrous inflation.

Indeed there is much, of first importance, which is not yet ready for "the filing cabinet of finished business."

Questions and Answers

Labor Department

Question: What are the duties of the Department of Labor?

Answer: It is the duty of the Department of Labor to seek to promote the welfare of wage-earners and to improve working conditions. Immigration, labor statistics, naturalization, and the children's bureau are also under this department.

Sit-Downers

Question: Under ordinary circumstances can the sit-down strikers and stay-ins justify their possession of factories by moral law?

Answer: No. The only form of labor which gives the working man a title to its fruits is that which a man exercises as his own master, and by which some new form or new value is produced. The Constitution of the United States guarantees that no person can be deprived of his life, his liberty or his property (for public or any other use) without due proces of law.

Question: Are there any circumstances which are extenuating and thereby give moral support to the present sit-down strike?

Answer: See answer on Page 3 of this issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE.

Ownership

Question: Does not the right to private ownership of factories cease when the owners of industry abuse this right?

Answer: No. The misuse or even the non-use of ownership does not destroy or forfeit the right itself. The right of ownership and its proper use are not bounded by the same limits.

Honest Money

Question: Is Father Coughlin in favor of the people recapturing their Constitutional right through their representatives at Washington to issue currency and regulate the value thereof?

Answer: In several of Father Coughlin's discourses during the past years he has gone into detail on this subject. He has repeatedly stated that Congress and Congress alone should have the right to coin and regulate the value of money.

Communism

Question: What does Communism teach about human rights?

Answer: Communism is opposed to human rights when it denies the right to own private property, when it denies the right to the citizen to worship his God as he pleases and when it teaches that the children born either in wedlock or out of wedlock belong to the state and not to the parents who beget them.

Would Tax Idle Industry as Spur to Production and Jobs

Book Presents New Aspect of Social Justice

"Economic security is the first essential of satisfactory living," asserts C. William Hazelett in his new book "Incentive Taxation" (published by E. P. Dutton & Company, New York).

"Only after people have found a way of destroying the fear of the future, and are assured of their continued ability to secure the necessities of life, can we hope to have a joyous existence, a continued increase in comfort, adequate standards of living, and the enjoyment of travel, art, music, sports, philosophy, literature, and all those pleasures which make life rich."

The author feels that the problem is first "one of the continuous production of wealth, and second, its continuous and equitable distribution." It is assumed, therefore, that:

An adequate solution must apply to all classes of business.

A correct solution will appeal to the interest of every class.

Individual profit is a correct motive.

Changes in government forms or leadership will not help unless the new government understands the solution.

Security and better living standards for the poor are essential to security for the rich.

Taxation Urged as Incentive to Produce

Mr. Hazelett calls his method to solve the problem of insecurity "Incentive Taxation." He suggests the use of the national power to tax incomes in an equitable manner which will provide **an incentive for the maximum use for facilities of production**, by fixing progressively lower rates of taxation upon production and increasingly higher taxation upon a production falling below a reasonable standard.

The power of the federal government to establish income taxes upon such a basis is beyond serious question, and the advantage resulting to the government by the adoption of such a method would lie in the fact that it would in any case increase the return to the government.

Such a method, the author believes, would be at once national, putting the emphasis upon increased production as the supremely desirable objective of our national economic system. It seems reasonable to hope that good results obtained from the use of the federal power of taxation to stimulate production would be followed by the use of the taxing power of the states to give full effect to the policy.

Items of Real Wealth Most Desirable

The true wealth of any nation, says Hazelett, consists in an available supply of desirable goods and services. The things we really want are food, clothing, houses, education, amusement, sports, travel, books, musical instruments, professional services, good roads, automobiles, flowers, art, cameras, tools, fuel, radios, pianos, furniture, conservatories, yachts, airplanes, landscaping, tennis courts, swimming pools, jewelry, newspapers, magazines, washing machines, electrical appliances, etc. In other words, the fruits of forest, mine, and field. These represent both goods and services.

We think we want profits, dollars, wages, salaries, dividends, rents, and interests. **If these things were all multiplied by 10, we would have no more real wealth.** The necessities must be produced first. They are the real "desirables."

There is one thing which is common to all of these things which we desire, and that is that they are all the result of our various productive facilities. The principal productive facilities are land, factories, buildings, machines, railroads, and money. Money and transportation merely effect the exchange of these desirables.

Production Insures Prosperity Train

The author is convinced that if we can maintain all of our productive facilities at a substantial rate of production continuously, we shall have, to a greater degree than ever before:

Certainty of employment and better living standards for workers.

The exchange of a far greater amount of manufactured goods for the products of the farmer.

Safe places for investments and a fair return on savings.

Reduction of the enormous taxes now paid by the few.

Sufficient government income without revolution.

Ample production for our country.

Internal peace.

The support of efficient monopoly based on maximum public service.

The use of concentrated wealth in the public interest.

Ability to care for the aged, the infirm and children.

Freedom from the burden of charity for the competent.

Freedom from crime caused by unemployment.

The reward of individual initiative and support of the profit motive.

Security of property rights.

Ample support for our churches and schools.

Opportunity for youth.

Stable markets for our manufacturers.

Maximum transportation requirements for maximum trade.

The happiness which comes with personal security.

No depressions.

Money Not Wealth, Production Is Key

We have a banking system which makes it possible to create money, or credit which serves as money, at will. This natural desire for more money has no curbs sufficient to prevent its creation on a gigantic scale as occurred in 1929. At that time, it was recognized that the wealth of the country had not increased sufficiently to correspond to the increase of money, and the greatest depression of our history began. We shall find that money has deceived us, and that respect for production is the beginning of all economic good and the foundation of our real wealth.

The real cause of depression, the author asserts, is the attempt to establish artificially high prices or income and to stop production if they are not maintained. The ability to take productive facilities out of production or use is the ability to start depressions—and the bankers are the primary controllers of this ability. **The damage done by a strike of capital is immensely greater to both capital and labor than is a strike of labor.**

Misunderstanding of the real nature of money, by labor when it strikes for higher wages; by bankers, when they lend money on rising prices; by all who engage in any attempt to set artificial prices and maintain them—this misunderstanding is the cause of depression.

Strikes by Employers Worse than Labor's

Capital strikes to maintain income or prices, just as labor strikes to maintain increased wage scales.

Owners close their plants in the belief that it will conserve their businesses, for the benefit of their employes, their stockholders, and themselves; workers strike in the belief that it is for the benefit of their wives and children as well as for themselves. Neither strikes primarily to harm someone else. Facts show that both are damaged tremendously by a strike of either.

Strikes of workers, by comparison, are as ineffective as a rifle against a machine gun.

Historically speaking, the uprising of the workers during the French revolution and during the Russian revolution of 1917 would indicate that their rifles can, sometimes, be more effective than the machine guns of the capitalists!

When we speak of the "strike" of capital, we mean taking productive facilities out of production, because the owners or managers of capital are not satisfied with the rate of profit they can collect for their capital.

A Farmer's Strike Could Starve Nation

If farmers should strike, there would be neither food nor clothing for more than 40-million people in the cities of this country. The farmer himself could live indefinitely on the food he raises. Such a strike would bring starvation to our cities. No great strike of the farmer has occurred because there is as yet no concentration of wealth or power among farmers.

Industrial plants, great and small, can be shut down at any time their owners or managers see fit to do so. The stoppage of any plant necessarily injures every person depending upon it for a livelihood. The full extent of these injuries can never be calculated and is never clearly realized by those immediately responsible for them. Unlike the strike of labor, **the strike of capital seldom provokes publicity and physical violence. But, in the aggregate, the suffering and loss resulting from strikes of capital exceeds those resulting from strikes of labor as much as the power of capital exceeds the power of labor.**

When the owners of money strike, that is, take their money out of circulation, all business stops, men are laid off, and we have a complete depression.

As concentration of wealth or power increases, the author points out, the danger and damage to the public increases when a stoppage of operation occurs.

Federal Reservists Hold Money Power

We have developed immense concentration of power and wealth in our great industrial corporations, in our railroad systems, in our utilities, in our chain-stores. We have created a tremendous concentration of power and wealth in our banking system through the formation of the Federal Reserve Bank. This bank is now under the control of seven politically appointed men, who can set the "wages" of $5-billion. They have the power to stop the circulation of this amount of money, which could strangle commerce and industry.

We are just emerging from a depression, due to a strike of capital, that has lasted since 1930. **Concentrated wealth can live for years on itself** before it is forced to take the wage that supply and demand places on capital, whereas **labor must settle a strike in a few months or surrender.** A rich man can live on his wealth for a long time. A wealthy corporation can pay salaries to the men who control it for years, and its labor and even its stockholders may suffer hardship. All strikes are disasters to the public, but the strike of capital is by far the **most dangerous.**

Strikes Do Not Help Labor

Labor unions were formed to protect themselves against the concentration of wealth and power. Workers, when organized, can in turn disrupt the production of concentrated capital, just as capital can stop the employment of men. Before the development of the unions, only capital could stop production. With union labor, we have two groups of ways of stopping production and no means of keeping it going. The union labor movement has grown to the point where it combats the right of the owner to lay off men unless the men are willing to work for wages providing a bare existence.

Examining the history of labor strikes, Mr. Hazelett states that the guilds and unions have been striking ever since the building of King Solomon's temple. Although, the living standards for workers have improved, their relative position remains as before. Immediately when a depression starts, they either starve or they and their families become the ignominious objects of charity. **Security of the workers has not been improved by centuries of striking.**

In recent history, we have had thousands of strikes in industry with hunger, misery, and bloodshed, and most of these strikes have been lost. Cringing workers have gone back to their jobs to live under the eternal fear of being discharged for having participated in the strike and those who have led them have often been forced to begin life over again in other occupations.

Let us examine the reasons for the failure of the strike weapon.

Higher Wage Gains Raise Price to Public

A few fields of necessities are the only ones where strikes have raised the wages of workers appreciably. This is due to the fact that the public can do without luxuries indefinitely, whereas the time workers can stay on strike is definitely limited. If the workers in a certain field, such as the manufacture of clothing, are able to increase their wages by strikes or threats of strikes, this increases the cost of clothing. For example, a suit of clothes formerly costing $15 increases to $20. Now the "rich" may own more suits, but they do not wear out more suits than the workers and for every rich man with an income of $50,000 there are some 240 people with an income of less than $2,000. We find, therefore, that these latter, who are the workers, pay 240 times as much of the increase as the rich!

Practically all of the increased wages brought about by strikes of groups of workers are, therefore, paid by other workers. That is to say, that an artificial increase in the living standards of one class of workers merely bring down standards of living of other workers. In other words, the high wages of union labor are paid by non-union labor and farmers. The rich merely buy luxuries in addition to those same things which the poor man buys, in which field strikes are not successful.

Fewer Jobs Result Of Substitution

Then, too, there is the substitution element. When coal miners, for example, go on strike for a prolonged time, abandoned and privately owned mines are brought into production and bootleg mines are opened. It is estimated that in the years of 1933 and 1934, 3,000 of these small mines were opened and selling to the public in West Virginia and Pennsylvania alone. Additional oil wells are drilled, pipe lines are laid, and oil burning equipment is installed in countless homes to use oil instead of coal. Natural gas is piped hundreds and even thousands of miles to be used for cooking and heating homes in place of coal and coal gas.

When the strike is ended, these new sources of fuel do not disappear, but remain to compete with coal, and fewer mines are required, with the result that those who will work for the least money are hired, and wages are forced down to low levels. If artificially high prices are paid, the mine owner is forced into bankruptcy, in which case no wages are paid.

Furthermore, we find that in all lines, where there have been many strikes, great developments in automatic machinery to take the place of labor have occurred, and the higher the wage scale demanded, the greater the sums spent for this purpose. The glass blowing, spinning and weaving industries are examples of a high degree of mechanization to solve the strike problem. The musicians in theaters with high wage scales, made it worth millions of dollars to develop sound pictures with synchronized music. Thus, the mechanization of coal mining is developing at a rapid pace. Excessive wage scales in the building industry accelerates the development in the pre-fabricated house to eliminate the future need of such high-priced labor.

The fundamental error of the striker is his failure to recognize the consumer as his real employer and the source of his wages.

Strikes eventually decrease the earnings of the worker.

Artificial wages may be set, but only the ability to meet competition can guarantee jobs.

Mr. Hazelett's solution, therefore, is that government must either effectively reward production more or penalize non-production of productive facilities privately or corporately owned.

He feels certain that merely **increasing taxation will not offer the incentive to increase production.** But he is just as certain that to decrease taxes will be an incentive to increase production and maintains that to increase tax rates as production decreases, if sufficiently graduated, will be a real incentive to maintain a high rate of production.

Security of the workers has not been improved by centuries of striking.

Damage done by a strike of capital is immensely greater to both capital and labor than any strike of labor. Either kind of strike reduces the production of wealth.

Continuous production of wealth and its equitable distribution—not curtailment of wealth production—is the need of the nation.

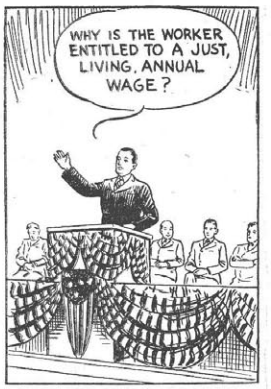
Use of the federal income tax power as an incentive to production is the thesis of the new book by C. William Hazelett reviewed on this page.

$7,000.00 IN CASH PRIZES FOR KNOWING PROGRAM OF FATHER COUGHLIN

Questions For This Week

Picture No. 9

Picture No. 10



MAKE YOUR SELECTION BY NUMBER FROM THE FOLLOWING LISTS:

1. Christ drove the money-changers from the temple.
2. It is run and controlled by non-Christians.
3. Bankers accept depositors' money with no purpose of safe-keeping.
4. In reality bankers practice usury.
5. Bankers usurp the rightful powers of government.
6. In creating fictitious money bankers practice unlawfully.

1. It is his natural right.
2. It is his moral right.
3. It is his economic right.
4. It is his lawful right.
5. To pay him less is un-Christian.
6. It would stem the tide of Communism.

USE OF THIS COUPON CAN MEAN VICTORY

Fill in This Coupon and Mail with 10 Cents in Coin
NOT NECESSARY TO RETURN PICTURE

Make your selection by number from suggestions under each picture. Write clearly the number in the little square.

No. 9 For Question No. 9 I Select Answer No. .....

No. 10 For Question No. 10 I Select Answer No. .....

My Name Is .....

My Address Is .....

Town or City .....State.....

AN EXTRA COUPON FOR RELATION OR FRIEND

Fill in This Coupon and Mail with 10 Cents in Coin
NOT NECESSARY TO RETURN PICTURE

Make your selection by number from suggestions under each picture. Write clearly the number in the little square.

No. 9 For Question No. 9 I Select Answer No. .....

No. 10 For Question No. 10 I Select Answer No. .....

My Name Is .....

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Use This . . . Get All Past Pictures

"CONTEST EDITOR," SOCIAL JUSTICE
ROYAL OAK, MICHIGAN

I wish to enter the "KNOW SOCIAL JUSTICE" Contest at once and be on an even footing with all other contestants.

Please send me all Past Pictures which have appeared up to date.

My Name Is .....

My Address Is .....

Town or City ..... State .....

Watch This!

Contestants are reminded that remittances made under the rules of the contest DO NOT apply on the subscription price of SOCIAL JUSTICE. Neither does a yearly subscription one to participate in the Contest. Contest remittances are in payment for Father Coughlin's book, "Money: Questions and Answers," or his volume of radio lectures on social topics. Proceeds of the Contest will be used by the Radio League of the Little Flower to spread social justice.

Read The Rules

1. Open to all readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE, except employes of Reverend Father Coughlin, members of the former National Board of the National Union for Social Justice, or members of their families.
2. Two pictures each week for 25 consecutive weeks, beginning Monday, December 21, 1936. Each picture contains a question concerning the principles of social justice laid down by Father Coughlin.
3. A Grand Prize of $2,500 will be awarded to the reader of SOCIAL JUSTICE returning the best or most appropriate answers to the questions appearing in all 50 pictures and otherwise complying with these rules. The reader or readers submitting the next nearest correct answers and otherwise complying with the rules shall be eligible for the additional prizes in order of their correctness.
4. In order to qualify as a prize-winner, the contestant is required to send in 10 cents in coin (not stamps) with each weekly coupon, or, as an alternative, to obtain during the first six weeks of the contest FIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS TO SOCIAL JUSTICE ($2 per year) and to return remittance covering same ($10). The remittance of 10 cents in coin each week or the obtaining of five subscriptions is in payment for Father Coughlin's book, "Money: Questions and Answers," or for his volume of radio lectures on social justice. Purchase of one of these books is a condition for entering the contest and the contestant has the choice of either book.
5. We cannot take into account solutions without signed names or addresses. Neither can claims to their ownership be recognized. We cannot be responsible for coupons arriving unduly late. By entering the contest the contestant agrees to accept as final the decision of the judges as to procedure and final outcome.
6. In event of ties additional pictures and questions will be submitted. In event of final ties, after two such submissions, duplicate prizes will be awarded.
7. Do NOT decorate coupons. Neatness will not count.
8. Any inquiry the reply to which could not affect outcome of contest will be acknowledged.
9. A contestant may send in any number of sets of answers, and each set will be judged as a unit, but no individual may win more than one prize. A contestant sending in more than one fully paid set will be entitled to one of the above volumes of Father Coughlin for each set submitted.

Few Days Left To Win Special Promptness Prize of $500.00

The time is passing!

Soon your opportunity to win a Grand Total of $3,000 as a contestant in our "KNOW SOCIAL JUSTICE" Contest will have slipped away.

THE PROMPTNESS PRIZE OF $500.00 EXPIRES AT MIDNIGHT, THURSDAY, JANUARY 28!

Of course, after that date you can win the Grand Prize of $2,500.00, a Second Prize of $1,000.00 or any one of 366 other cash awards.

But, if you enter the contest before midnight of Thursday, January 28, and win the Grand Prize, you will receive our check for THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS!

So, why delay longer? This is the finest educational contest in social and economic matters ever presented to the people of this country. YOU OWE IT TO YOURSELF AS A DUTY to learn more about social justice. You owe it to society to spread the "gospel" of social justice in the United States.

You will be entertained, intrigued and EDUCATED. And anybody with a fair knowledge of what Father Coughlin stands for CAN WIN.

If you have not yet entered the contest, here's what to do:

CLIP THE PAST PICTURES COUPON AT THE BOTTOM OF THIS PAGE. FILL IT IN AND RUSH IT TO THE "CONTEST EDITOR" AT ONCE.

BY RETURN MAIL YOU WILL RECEIVE ALL PAST PICTURES—ALL QUESTIONS WHICH HAVE APPEARED IN THE CONTEST THUS FAR.

YOU WILL THEN WORK OUT YOUR ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS ON SOCIAL JUSTICE AND SEND THEM IN. THAT WILL BRING YOU NECK-AND-NECK WITH EVERY OTHER PERSON IN THE CONTEST.

Do this today. The time is passing. Only a few days left to avail yourself of the opportunity to strike for the Promptness Prize of $500.00. No time to waste.

Of course, if you have already entered the contest, just set down your answers to this week's questions on this page, and send them in.

But if you haven't yet entered—

ARE YOU GOING TO NEGLECT AN OPPORTUNITY TO LEARN THE GREAT PROGRAM OF FATHER COUGHLIN, ENTERTAIN YOURSELF, AND STRIKE FOR A TIDY FORTUNE?

Of course not. So — USE THE PAST PICTURES COUPON TODAY.

368 Cash Prizes To Winners!

GRAND PRIZE ..	$2,500
SECOND PRIZE ..	1,000
THIRD PRIZE	400
FOURTH PRIZE ..	100
Four Prizes of $50 each.	
100 Prizes of $10 each.	
260 Prizes of $5 each.	

EXTRA $500.00 FOR PROMPTNESS

You can win a total of $3,000 in this great contest — IF YOU'RI EARLY. An extra award of $500 will be made to the winner of the Grand Prize if he or she is shown by our records to have entered the contest during the first six weeks—or before Midnight of Thursday, January 28. DON'T DELAY. Enter TODAY while the past pictures are available to you.

How to Proceed as a Contestant

1. All questions are based on the principles of social justice as laid down by Father Coughlin.
2. Study each question for a few moments. Don't rush. Read each of the suggested answers aloud. You will notice many of them are wrong answers. There is only one best or most appropriate answer to each question. That's the one you want.
3. When you have selected what you consider the proper answer fill in the coupon by writing the number of your selected answer in the little square opposite the large black number of the question.
4. IF YOU DO NOT INTEND TO OBTAIN FIVE YEARLY SUBSCRIPTIONS TO SOCIAL JUSTICE, send in your coupon WEEKLY with 10 cents in coin (not stamps). Each coupon bears your answers to two questions. Therefore, the total outlay to a contestant is $2.50, 10 cents per week for 25 weeks.
5. If you DO INTEND to obtain five yearly subscriptions ($2 per year), SEND IN YOUR COUPONS WEEKLY WITH NO MONEY. Remember—in order to qualify you as a contestant under this alternative, the five names of subscribers and full remittance of $10 must be mailed on or before Midnight of Thursday, January 28. A RENEWAL OF YOUR OWN YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION WILL COUNT—BUT IT MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY FOUR OTHER SUBSCRIPTIONS, EITHER NEW ONES OR RENEWALS. Use your own stationery. Write names and addresses very clearly.
6. Immediately you enter the contest you will receive either one of Father Coughlin's books, "MONEY: QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS," or his volume of radio lectures on social justice. Either of these books will prove extremely helpful in answering the contest questions. You mark your choice on the coupon.
7. If you do NOT intend to obtain five yearly subscriptions, you may pay up in full your 10 cents per week by sending the whole $2.50. You then will send in your coupons weekly without further remittance.
8. In any event, PLEASE send your coupons within ONE WEEK after they appear in SOCIAL JUSTICE. Failure to do this will not disqualify you. We ask it only as a convenience to our clerks.
9. If you run more than one set of answers, be sure to mark your sets "Set 1," "Set 2," "Set 3," etc. Each set stands alone in the judging. Coupons are NOT taken from one set to fill in bad "holes" in another set.

SEND FOR PAST PICTURES TODAY

Address:—
"CONTEST EDITOR"
SOCIAL JUSTICE
Royal Oak, Michigan

Anglo-Italian Accord Checks Reds

British Alter Unfair Views on Germany

By Justin Soval

The Anglo-Italian accord, just concluded, holds many interesting implications which are not emphasized in public declarations of foreign offices or in the press releases.

Widespread efforts were made during the earlier discussions between England and Italy to create the impression that British statesmen were trying to woo the Fascist state away from its close alliance with Germany.

The more information that emerges, the more evident it becomes that there is no split between Germany and Italy; on the contrary there is every indication that England is softening somewhat in its stand toward Germany.

It will be recalled that several weeks ago Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden issued a sharp warning to the Reich about aiding the Spanish Fascists. Germany was aroused, construed it as an effort to load the entire blame for international interference in Spain on the shoulders of Fuehrer Hitler.

Admit Soviet Aid

Since that time it has become increasingly evident that the German and Italian intervention was necessary if they were to thwart the establishment on the Mediterranean of a Communist state.

Final and conclusive evidence of Russian Communist intervention came from the lips of the Spanish ambassador at Paris. After revealing the sudden acquisition by the Madrid government of submarines with which they planned to torpedo German ships, Ambassador Araquistain made this startling statement:

"There is no doubt on the subject of the government's receiving Russian assistance. We have been getting it right along!"

The British foreign office has evidently concluded that the warning which singled out Germany as the sole flagrant offender against ef- the Spanish affair was unfair.

The very fact that England completed her accord with Italy at the same time the unofficial report was circulated that Italy was sending 10,000 volunteers to aid the Spanish Fascist army, gives assurance that this latest treaty is in no way aimed at the common interests of Italy and Germany in Spain.

Accord in Mediterranean

The accord is based chiefly upon maintaining the "status quo" in the Mediterranean. Since the rupture of Italo-British relations incident to the Italian invasion of Ethiopia, grave fears have been entertained by Britain that her all-important naval bases and commercial interests in the Mediterranean were in grave jeopardy.

Collapse of the efforts of the League of Nations to prevent the subjugation of Ethiopia left England virtually free from any pressure to oppose the Italian African issue. She, therefore, immediately undertook to form the new bilateral agreement which re-cements relations with Italy and safeguards the most vital of British special interests.

It is evident that Il Duce still knows what he is doing. The Anglo-Italian accord is an implicit recognition of Italian rights in Ethiopia. It is the final stroke which strongly supports Italy's imperial aims while, at the same time, it establishes a new **barrier to the establishment of a Communist state in Spain.**

In that respect the accord, far from periling German-Italian relations, bolsters the aims that prompted Italy and Germany to intervene in the Spanish civil war.

Suspicions of France

During the early days of the Spanish revolution charges were made against France that the Popular Front government was more than partial to the interests of the "Loyalists." It was stated that French exports of war materials and "volunteers" were substantially strengthening the resistance of the Spanish government.

Germany has always been suspicious of the mutual-assistance alliance which France concluded some months ago with the Soviet Russian government. She considers the government of Premier Blum Communist in its ultimate objectives.

France and Great Britain, on the other hand, have been working together to avert the development of the Spanish conflict into a general European war. Neither nation wants war and will stretch almost any point to the limit to avoid it.

France, of course, as always has the ulterior purpose of maintaining strong alliances to defend her against the threat of an awakened Germany and a remilitarized Rhineland. Consequently Premier Blum is forced to bow to the inevitable implication of England's new agreement with Italy.

As a result, Germany and Italy will collaborate on their replies to the Franco-British Christmas proposals regarding intervention in Spain. The reply will be conciliatory in tone; but the conduct of the Fascist nations will continue to depend upon the exigencies of the Spanish war and upon the extent of Russian and other intervention.

France Not Socialist

The feeling that the French government would lend the weight of its support to the formation of a Communist government in Spain is being gradually dispelled. Premier Blum is evidently meeting with increasing resistance from the conservative French citizenry. At any rate that is the interpretation that is being placed upon his New Year's statement to the nation in which he said:

"Do I need to repeat again that **ours is not a Socialist government and that we do not seek either directly or insidiously to institute a Socialist program,** but that we are working with entire loyalty within the framework of existing society under the present regime of property, and that our ambition is to extract from these institutions and from this regime all that it is capable of producing in the way of order, justice and welfare, and that we are resolved to pursue this necessary task within the limits of the republican loyalty and, by common agreement of all social ranks."

Under the impact of the forcefulness of Mussolini and Hitler, the threat of Communism is waning in central and western Europe. It is probably true that they had to take more than a mere diplomatic stand against the birth of a Communist state in Spain. Communism is like no other form of government in that it is international in its loyalties and in its policies.

Spain "Annex" to Russia

Il Duce and Hitler know that a Communist order in Spain would make it merely an annex to Russia, that Spain's policies would emanate from the Kremlin, that, in case of war, it would immediately become a naval base and a taking off point for the navy and the armies of Soviet Russia.

If you don't believe that is true, read the New Year greeting of Spain's Premier Largo Caballero to the Soviet Union:

"The Spanish working class is forever united with the Russian workers. We will never forget the solidarity of the Soviet workers with us in this difficult time. The proletariat of Spain will always strive, during the war and after the war is over, to follow the example of your great country."

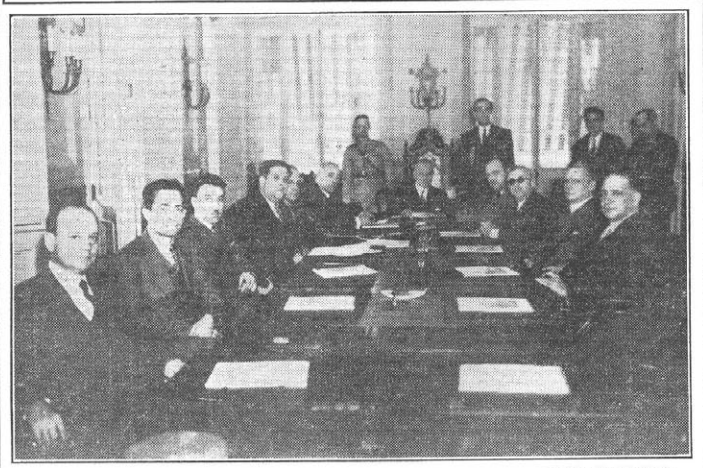
Doesn't impress you sufficiently? Read further of the world purposes of Communism in the words of George Dimitroff, secretary general of the Communist International:

"To speed up and facilitate the victory of the Spanish people, a greater increase of concrete activities on the part of the international proletariat and all democratic forces is necessary.

"Platonic, passive sympathy with the Spanish people is not real aid.

"It can be said without exaggeration that there is no loftier duty for the international proletariat and for the honest elements of humanity than increasing assistance to the Spanish people to insure victory."

NEW CUBAN CABINET HOLDS FIRST SESSION



—*Wide World Photo.*

President Laredo Bru (center) who recently succeeded to office on the removal of President Gomez of Cuba, is here shown at the first cabinet session in Havana. From left to right, the cabinet are Dr. Zenon, health; Dr. Amado Lopez, agriculture; Dr. Juan J. Remos, defense; Eduardo J. Montoulieu, treasury; Col. Rafael Montalvo, state; President Bru; Dr. Jose Bringuier, vice presidency; Dr. Manuel Castellanos, justice; Dr. Gimenez Lanier, interior; and Jose A. Casas, public works.

THIS WEEK IN THE WORLD

HAVANA, CUBA. — Miguel Marianno Gomez has been removed by impeachment from the presidency of Cuba and has been succeeded automatically by his Vice President, Frederico Laredo Bru.

Gomez was removed because of his opposition and veto of a sugar tax bill designed to create a system of rural schools which would be controlled by the army which, in turn, is controlled by Col. Fulgencio Batista, the power behind Cuban politics. Batista is kept in the saddle by the powerful sugar trust and rules with the firm hand of a dictator.

Gomez, elected last January, took office last May. When he toured the United States last spring prior to his election, he gave public assurances that he would not be a dictator. He was aware of Batista's powerful backing, but had no desire to become a tyrant.

New Constitution Uncertain

One interesting feature behind the removal of Gomez was the new Cuban constitution, recently approved by Congress. It is very liberal and provides for many needed reforms. Included in it, is a provision that would considerably restrict the influence and power of the army. It was a definite challenge to the military clique and they were obliged to act to protect themselves. Batista used his army school project and sugar scheme to crystalize opposition to Gomez. He had the backing of the business interests. He had the support of the army and many workers and farmers who have been won by his sweeping educational plans. He could have ousted Gomez by a strict military coup. Instead, he obtained his objective by the orderly, legal procedure of impeachment.

This, in a measure, reflects Batista's cautious manner that has enabled him to attain the strong position he now occupies. But the ouster of Gomez means that hope for the adoption of the new constitution may as well be abandoned. With Batista and the army in the saddle, through President Bru, the draft of the constitution will be buried or else revised and rewritten along Fascist lines.

Terrorist Executions Cited

Another factor that stirred resentment against Gomez was his opposition to a law that gave the army power to execute opponents almost at will and without even an opportunity to appeal. The measure, sponsored several months ago, authorized death before army firing squads within 24 hours for all terrorists convicted by the "Urgency Courts," which were controlled by the army. Gomez felt that the measure was too far-reaching in power inasmuch as it would enable the army to stifle opposition and start a possible reign of terror with the consequent end of civil government. Therefore Gomez amended this powerful measure, but made enemies doing it. There is a likelihood of the bill being pushed through now that the army is in control.

Following his ouster, Gomez stated: "When one performs one's duty, it sometimes makes a painful picture, but it leaves the conscience tranquil." It must be admitted that he did try to hold off complete military control, and even though he failed, he must be given credit for trying. The next period of Cuba's stormy career will be under the domination of the army with possible military tyranny. It may be a long period for Batista seems firmly situated.

London Experiments With Aerial Fence

LONDON, ENGLAND.—The Minister for Co-ordination of Defense, Sir Thomas Inskip, has announced in parliament that England is experimenting with a type of wire-fence extending thousands of feet into the air to keep enemy bombers away from London in the event of war.

Though the plan sounded fantastic to skeptics, it was tried out during the world war. The fence—known technically as an "apron"—is made up of long steel wires hanging from a horiontal cable supported at frequent intervals by balloons.

Though the details are kept closely secret, the plan is understood to be that the balloons would be capable of rapid lowering and being let out with the aid of powerful winches on the ground. Enemy bombers, it is believed, would not dare approach a city at low altitude, and it would be safe to let out cable until the bottom of the trailing 'fence" was many thousands of feet above the ground. Defenders of the idea admit these high balloons would be a good target during the daytime, but contend that in darkness, the hazard would be so great that a bomber, if he played safe, would be driven too high to bomb an effective target.

It is said that Paris has included a similar plan for wire aprons in its air defense plans.

"The House

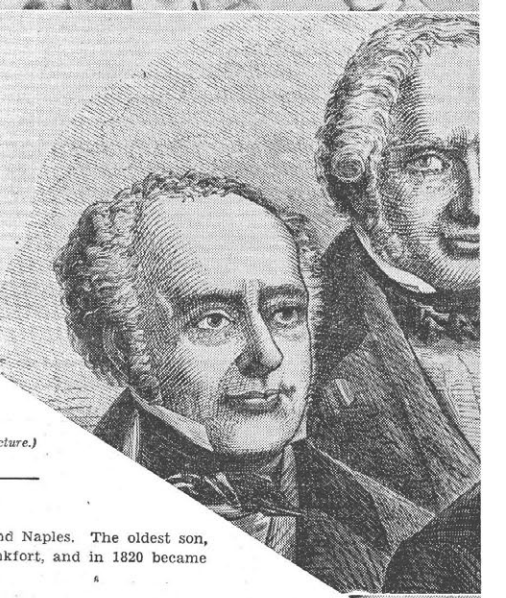
How Five Brother Which Control Economic De

The "noblest Roman of them all!" Baron Maurice de Rothschild, a member of the French senate, probably the best known living Rothschild, and a direct descendant of Nathan Rothschild, assumed the Patrician pose with toga for a Hollywood camera. *(Wide World Photo.)*

Louis Rothschild, another contemporary member of the great dynasty of finance.

(Ernest-Hilscher picture.)

Three of the o operation form holds the great n Mey t



Heir to the wealth and power of Lord Rothschild is young Victor (top), 26-year-old millionaire, pictured with his fiancee while he was tending school at Cambridge.

Present Domain Reaches to the Earth's Four Corners With Increasing Potency

THE ROTHSCHILDS have sat in their counting houses and controlled the military and economic destinies of the world for better than a century.

Their influence is measured in the subservience of governments.

Kingdoms have toppled in Europe, empires have been shattered, customs have been ground in the dust of time—but the brothers Rothschild, by inter-marriage and close co-ordination of their money temples throughout the world, have built an international dynasty that grows more secure each year.

The bank empire of the powerful clan was started in Frankfort-am-Main, Germany, in 1800 by Meyer Amschel Rothschild, who, from birth, had been educated to be a rabbi.

For his business symbol he adopted a red shield, leading future historians to believe that his family had come from Stadt Roeskilde ("red shield city"), Denmark.

Meyer Amschel made an early advent into the affairs of international finance, extending his first foreign loan to the Danish government.

Four Sons Establish Famous Branch Banks

Shortly afterward he became trustee of the tremendous fortune of William of Hesse Cassel, who fled from his country before an invading French army. Amschel buried the money, intermittently digging up parts of it to lend out at high interest rates. He was so successful that he was able to repay William with 5 per cent interest.

Four Rothschild sons established branches of their father's banking house toward the middle of the 19th century in London, Paris, Vienna and Naples. The oldest son, Anselm Meyer, remained at Frankfort, and in 1820 became the Bavarian court banker.

Nathan, the best known of all the Rothschilds, went to England. From there he supplied funds to the allies to crush Napoleon. He used carrier pigeons and his own sailing ships to apprise himself of the developments in the war and, though he was far from the scene of hostilities, managed to get news of events ahead of other financiers.

News of Blucher's defeat, two days before Waterloo, caused a crash in security prices, but Nathan capitalized on his messengers by getting the first tidings from Waterloo and cleaned up a fortune.

Napoleon's Defeat Gave House New Prestige

The Corsican's defeat heaped enormous power and ill-begotten prestige on the House of Rothschild. Since the British government was unable to pay, drafts for war loans had been signed by Wellington, and the brothers became the financial backers of the allied forces.

Solomon went to Vienna, became intimate with Prince Metternich; Jacob went to France and established the house still known as Rothschild Freres, and Karl founded the Naples branch, discontinued in 1860.

Only the fatuous are deceived by the many legends built around the Rothschilds—among them the one seeking to establish the brothers as roman patriotic to their adopted nati

First of all, they were not vated only by the lust for pr gamblers. In times of war, th regardless of the alignment of pooled their resources, when ne cient funds for the debtor con from the battlefield.

With respect to their alleg has not already been discounted schilds were international bank giance to no country. Their loy

# of Rothschild"

's Built World Empire
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Karl, founder of the Na-
ples branch; and Solo-
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Vienna branch.
(Ewing Galloway Photo.)

THE PASSING of the original Rothschild brothers did not greatly affect the international system which they established and which becomes daily more powerful.

The domain of this famous banking family reaches today to the four corners of the earth. Their central banks in Europe are supplemented by other institutions in every large country of the globe.

Montagu Norman, in England, and J. Pierpont Morgan, in the United States, are intimately associated with the Rothschilds and frequently confer with them.

One of the largest enterprises of the clan is the World Bank, in Basel, Switzerland, which is part of the machinery of the League of Nations and the World Court. It is controlled by proxy through the Bank of England.

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(Acme.)

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Baron Henri Rothschild of Paris (above), only surviving son of James Rothschild.
(Wide World Photo.)

Lord Nathaniel Rothschild (right), fourth head of the great banking firm in England.
(Acme Picture.)

World Bank at Basel a Rothschild Enterprise

The following statement concerning the World Bank was written several years ago by a London economist:

> "The bank pays no taxes and its assets and deposits are immune from seizure, confiscation and censorship in time of war; it is also subject to no restrictions or prohibitions of any kind on its imports or exports of gold or currency.
>
> "The governor of the Bank of England, Montagu Norman, is a director of this international bank, which owes allegiance to no single government and can do as it likes.
>
> "Truly there never has been anything like it in the world before. The unearned interest collected by the bank will eventually cause the impoverishment, debasement and disintegration of all but a few powerful families."

The biggest objective imputed to the House of Rothschild was the attempt last year to regimentize world business and labor.

This startling maneuver was essayed by Lord Dudley, acting in liaison with the Bank of England and the Rothschild brothers. The effect would have been to drag the American working man down to the abject level of enslaved workers in other countries.

Financiers Engineering Scheme to Manage World

Lord Dudley's proposal, reportedly made to Myron C. Traylor, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, and Eugene G. Grace, president of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, set forth a gigantic plan to consolidate world business, like world banking, under one huge control—to be dominated by the World Bank at Basel, the Bank of England and the United States Federal Reserve Bank.

Through the instrument of world-wide "planned economy," the Federal Reserve Bank and its Rothschild-owned counterparts in other nations would gain control of all means of production and set up industrial combines to enslave all workers, Americans included.

All but the super-financiers and their friends would be reduced to the level of Russian and Japanese laborers. In short, the plan would bring about the most despotic degradation of human beings the universe has ever known.

And the Rothschilds, sitting over all, would, instead of just controlling the world, own it and its people outright.

Sit-Down Technique Is Labor's Protest at Long Exploitation

(Continued from Page 3)

tion was possible because the capitalists were organized into corporations.

The laboring man was forced to stand before an employment window by himself and beg, not bargain, as an individual, for the right to work for a wage stipulated by the representative of the corporation. It was a case of take it or leave it.

Therefore, the excesses existing today on the part of John L. Lewis and his organizers have been bred, in no small degree, by the excesses practiced by the owners of industry who were well unionized in corporations that were protected by state laws.

Leaders Ignoring Christian Principles

2. Leo XIII served to break down the opposition and dispell the suspicions against working men's unions. His "Rerum Novarum" encouraged Christian working men to form unions according to their several trades.

In this statement both Pius XI and Leo XIII favor the existence of trade unions. Neither pontiff, however, proclaims that the only kind of a union should be a trade union, as is plain from the text of their writings.

3. Working men's unions should be organized and governed so as to furnish the best and most suitable means for men to help each other in bettering their conditions of body, of soul and of property. Special and chief attention in unions should be paid to the duties of religion and morality; for the foundation of such laws which are laid in religion is necessary in order for the unions to prosper and in order that the members of the unions may live together in concord and achieve prosperity.

John L. Lewis and his organizers are to be praised for contributing to the formation of unions. However, it would be well if these men endeavored to establish their unions upon more than materialistic foundations and with a total disregard for religious principles.

Pius XI Pleads For Respect for Justice

4. Pius XI explicitly praises clergymen and some of the laity for playing an active part in establishing unions of Christian working men. He says: **"The clergy and many of the laity devoted themselves with admirable zeal to the creation of social unions. These happily combined the successful plying of their trade with deep religious convictions. The members learned to defend their temporal rights and interests energetically and efficiently, retaining at the same time a due respect for justice and a sincere desire to collaborate with other classes."**

Do John L. Lewis and his organizers retain a due respect for justice by trespassing on private property and by refraining from approaching the executives of the motor industry to discuss terms of settlement?

Does he manifest a sincere desire to collaborate with other classes when he appears to foster contempt for law?

These questions require considerable study before they can be dismissed with a simple "yes" or "no".

5. Let us quote a principle from Pius XI and then use it as a guide in trying to arrive at our answers. Here it is:

"It is false to contend that the right of ownership and its proper use are bounded by the same limits; and it is even less true that the very misuse or even the non-use of ownership destroys or forfeits the right itself."

Strikebreaker Brought New Technique

The sit-down strike is efficient though it is illegal. Previous strikes have been more or less inefficient for two reasons: First, because American labor is disorganized and, second, because when a thousand or more men decided to go on strike the owners of industry would hire gangs of strike-breakers and solicit the services of disorganized, or scab labor.

Handicapped by capital having had recourse to strike-breakers, there was nothing left for the automotive strikers to do other than sit down and prevent strike-breakers filling the jobs in the factories.

The "sit-downer," as a rule, has no intention of confiscating the factory. Until such time as the owners of factories will cease using them to the detriment of the laboring class, there is some moral argument on the side of the strikers for occupying factories which they do not own.

SOCIAL JUSTICE, while recognizing the efficacy of a sit-down strike, and at the same time the illegality which is associated with it, is aware that sit-downism is an abuse that was created by a capitalist abuse. It is an abuse that is here to stay, to develop, to turn left and to confiscate unless the abuse practiced by modern capitalism shall be corrected first.

It is to be hoped that labor will be fairer than was capital during the past 50 or 60 years.

Let the working men realize that this is a democratic nation. Each laborer has a right to vote and, evidently, exercised that vote last November. Although the laboring class was taught that social justice has as an objective a decent annual wage—no less than $2,500 a year for any laborer willing to work and capable of working—the laboring class as a whole, and the automotive class in particular, preferred to temporize with government.

Laborers, why not organize for an annual wage? You can get it and it is available. Have your leaders analyze the profits made by industry, the dividends paid to stockholders, the salaries paid to the white-collared executives and the wages paid to the horny-handed workers on the line. Have them ascertain the cost of living and the fluctuating purchasing power of the dollar.

Tax Load on Rich Falls on Laborer

6. To remind the working men, Pius XI remarks: **"Man's natural right of possessing and transmitting property by inheritance must be kept intact and cannot be taken away by the state from man ... It is unlawful for the state to exhaust the means of individuals by crushing taxes and tributes."**

Granted that many industrialists have made millions of dollars through the process of exploitation, will the ordinary working man applaud the policy of the present government which aims at exhausting the reserve capital of more than $300-million—for example, of the Ford Motor Corporation?

If you tax the rich capitalist out of existence, the laborer is the first to suffer. Superfluous taxation, which is tantamount to confiscation, is already the order of the day on the part of our federal government. The confiscation of factories by the laborers themselves is only of minor importance compared to the confiscation of the capital which keeps the factories going.

To machine-gun a person to death is a heinous thing. Circumstances, however, may change the complexion of one's judgment relative to how heinous a thing this is. To shoot a murdering kidnaper, who is in the act of molesting your child, carries with it no reproach. To occupy a factory whose owners are perpetrating no industrial wrong is to be condemned. In the case of the sit-down strikers, however, let the moralists be slow in condemning them when all circumstances are taken into consideration.

Let us consider the sit-down strike **from every angle** before jumping at a moral conclusion.

EYES and EARS

(Continued from Page 3)

tion to factually solve the menacing problems "which are still with us."

This is classic euphemism:

"Sober second thought confirms most of us in the belief that the broad objectives of the National Recovery Act were sound. We know now that its difficulties arose from the fact that it tried to do too much. For example, it was unwise to expect the same agency to regulate the length of working hours, minimum wages, child labor and collective bargaining on the one hand, and the complicated questions of unfair trade practices and business controls on the other."

That is another way of saying that the NRA was a definite failure as far as promoting recovery was concerned. It WAS "unwise" and should not be resurrected.

President Roosevelt might have given heart and hope to small business men and their myriad former employes by using direct and clear-cut language which would show that he and his advisers knew what was fatally wrong with NRA and that they are determined to correct it.

He might have said that, because NRA codes were dominated and dictated by the various trade associations, each code discriminated against the smaller units of each industry. He might have said that by the time the Supreme Court put an end to the NRA octopus, it was already on the way to decimating the small members of industry who, in the aggregate, formerly employed more than one-half of all the industrial labor in the nation.

President Roosevelt might have said that it was discovered that NRA was the most efficient instrument ever discovered for promoting large monopolistic industries. But he didn't do that. He used soft words to cloak its failure. He merely said that it was "unwise" to have expected it to work.

The question is still unanswered, for small industrialists and millions of unemployed, as to whether the New Deal yet understands what was wrong—whether the New Deal is at last intelligently determined to rectify it.

* * *

Probably the high spot of his speech was his assurance to Congress and the people that the progressive aims of the New Deal were not incompatible with the provisions of the Constitution.

That is probably what President Roosevelt was thinking when he wrote this paragraph of cryptic meaning:

"Means must be found to adopt our legal forms and our judicial interpretation to the actual present national needs of the largest progressive democracy in the modern world."

Actually that statement might mean several things. What does it mean? Certainly it forebodes little promise for the continuing influence of the Supreme Court.

* * *

A bit later in his speech President Roosevelt falls into further difficulties with the Constitution, when he says:

"That decent conditions and adequate pay for labor, and just return for agriculture can be secured through parallel and simultaneous action by 48 states IS A PROVEN IMPOSSIBILITY. It is equally impossible to obtain curbs on monopoly, unfair trade practices and speculation by state action alone.

"There are those who, sincerely or insincerely, still cling to state action as a theoretical hope. But experience with actualities makes it clear that federal laws supplementing state laws are needed to help solve the problems which result from modern invention applied in an industrialized nation which conducts its business with scant regard to state lines."

That theory just will not fit in with undying regard for the integrity of the Constitution.

In spite of the fact that "the members of the (Constitutional) convention were fully aware that civilization would raise problems for the proposed new federal government, which they themselves could not even surmise" (quoting the President)—"it is an uncontrovertable truth, that the framers of the Constitution, fresh from the persecutions of strong central government in Europe, rigidly defined the limitations of the federal government."

It is a certainty that the Constitution would never have been ratified by our forefathers had it not made ironclad provision for the sovereignty of the states.

That sovereignty cannot be invaded by the federal government without violating the Constitution or constitutionality amending it. States cannot be robbed of their liberties. They must freely yield them up.

That is the dilemma of the New Deal.

Our national problem is very simple when you take off the spectacles of politics. It is simply a matter of whether we can run our machines and retain our traditional freedom or whether we must pay with our liberty to save our lives from our machines.

One of these days, regardless of political euphemism, we will have to face that bare problem—SQUARELY.

U.S. Policy Plays 'Game' for Morgan

(Continued from Page 1)

bitter. J. P. Morgan sent in $60,000 for Hull's campaign. Was it to prevent him from further attacking the money powers?

Used as a Club Against Nye

At the munitions inquiry, when Senator Nye had succeeded in bringing Morgan and du Pont to Washington, Morgan let it be known in inner circles that, should the hearings be continued, it would become his "painful duty" to bring before the munitions committee certain private and confidential files.

In frantic desperation Hull rushed to Senator Nye and pleaded with him not to expose his "deal with Morgan," as it would ruin him. Nye refused to make an agreement. Neither Morgan nor Hull could influence Senator Nye to stop the investigation.

Then the president, alarmed because high members of his official family were involved, interceded on behalf of Hull and tried to stop Morgan from revealing the confidential files. But Morgan had more serious reasons for stopping the committee than either Hull or Roosevelt.

Morgan Certain to Come Out Ahead

There was only one way to stop the investigation. They could prevent Congress from appropriating the necessary funds that Senator Nye had requested an dwhich he had to secure before he could continue his inquiry

Morgan knew he was safe. He knew that Roosevelt would be compelled to take this action. "Morgan knew that if the hearings continued **he would be exposed as an important personage among those who caused the World War.** He had helped to urge France to mobilize and provoke trouble with Germany and it was he who had guaranteed the financial and military support of the United States government if France would take action to force the war," declares the South American observer.

So we have the condition where a few politicians now in power under Roosevelt are corded to protect Morgan as the price of their own safety.

Hull Is "Used" in South America

Knowing that he still holds all the trump cards, Morgan now cleverly takes advantage of the present situation and forces the administration into further "dividend paying" activities. Since the "Good Neighbor" policy is rapidly becoming known as a "false alarm," something more concrete had to be substituted. Thus came about the "peace pact".

Using his trapped victims, according to the South American viewpoint, the financier has forced Secretary Hull to the front for financial gain. Profiting by Hull's great following, and the confidence that the people had in him on account of his courageous fight against the money powers, Morgan "used" Hull's good name to promote his scheme for the further enslavement of the peoples of Latin-America.

Fr. Coughlin Will Return to Radio---

In the last edition of SOCIAL JUSTICE it was stated that Father Coughlin would return to the air permanently provided a practical reason was offered to him to make this decision.

It is certain that every logical minded person recognizes how foolish it would be on Father Coughlin's part to impose both himself and his voice upon an apathetic radio audience. To insure the absence of apathy and the presence of genuine interest, those persons most interested in the success of any future permanent broadcast have advised Father Coughlin to pay no heed to the froth of petitions which are coming to his office but to watch carefully the barometer of good deeds which are practical.

Last week you were asked to renew your subscription to SOCIAL JUSTICE as an evidence of genuine interest on the positive side of the decision for the resumption of the broadcasts. It is recalled with a degree of emotion how, one year ago, thousands of persons tramped through the snows, exposing themselves to the inclemencies of weather, when there was occasion to sign up the millions of members registered in the National Union. That work was not all in vain despite the fact that a majority of the signatories weakened towards the end of the National Union campaign.

Is it not now possible for those who have enthusiasm for the 16 principles of social justice to contact, either by voice or by letter, several friends and have them subscribe for SOCIAL JUSTICE?

On the day when 1¼-million circulation will be acquired by SOCIAL JUSTICE, Father Coughlin will approach the radio stations of America to arrange with them for a contract for the resumption of the broadcasts.

The destiny of the whole affair is in the hands of the readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE who were and still are the faithful few opposed both to the abuses of modern capitalism and the excesses of modern Socialism-Communism.

Printed below on the left side is a blank for your own renewal.

Underneath it there is a blank which you can either bring or send to a friend enabling him to become a subscriber and a practical factor in deciding the question: "Will Father Coughlin return to the air?"

On the right side of the page, there is a blank which will enable you to become a distributor of 25 or more papers at a profit for yourself or for the younger members of the family.

Contest Award for Promptness Soon to Expire

If every reader of SOCIAL JUSTICE would enter our **"Know Social Justice"** contest and get a friend or relative also to become a contestant, the influence of our great weekly would be doubled and many thousands of new adherents would be brought into the fold of those who believe in the economic and social principles of Father Coughlin.

There are the two leading reasons why we want every man and woman, boy or girl who reads this weekly review to enter this interesting and educating national competition. It would be impossible for you to study for a few minutes each week a pair of questions on the tenets of Father Coughlin without gaining greatly in social justice information.

Of course, we know that all persons entering the contest have at least one eye to the cash prizes. And why not? With a Grand Prize of $2,500.00, a Second Prize of $1,000.00, a Third Prize of $400.00 and 365 other cash awards, it is not surprising that there should be much astir in the minds of SOCIAL JUSTICE readers since this great contest was begun.

This week we must remind you that the Promptness Prize of $500.00, which will go to the winner of the Grand Prize if he or she is early, will expire at midnight, Thursday, January 25. That is reason enough in itself for immediate action on your part. If you enter before that hour and win the Grand Prize, you will receive a total of $3,000.00—just for knowing well what Father Coughlin is contending for in the world of economics.

Read today's contest announcement for information on how to obtain all past pictures which have appeared.

Many of our readers are choosing the subscription route to qualify as contestants. Instead of sending ten cents per week, they are obtaining five yearly subscribers to SOCIAL JUSTICE. In this way it costs them not a dime of their own money to participate in the competition. If you intend to enter in this way, remember, you must mail your remittance ($10) and the names of the five subscribers on or before midnight of Thursday, January 25.

Social Justice Publishing Co. Renewal Coupon
Box 150, Royal Oak, Michigan.

Gentlemen:

Please renew my subscription for SOCIAL JUSTICE, to begin immediately upon the expiration of my present subscription. I enclose.....in payment therefor ($2 a year).

My address is:

.....
(Name)

.....
(St. or RFD)

....
(City) (State)

Social Justice Publishing Co. New Subscription
Box 150, Royal Oak, Michigan.

Gentlemen:

Enclosed please find .....($2 a year) for a new subscription to SOCIAL JUSTICE, to begin with the current issue.

Please address the paper to:

.....
(Name)

.....
(St. or RFD)

....
(City) (State)

Circulation Department Order for Papers
Social Justice Publishing Co.
Box 150, Royal Oak, Michigan.

Gentlemen:

Please send me.....copies of SOCIAL JUSTICE edition dated.....for which I agree to pay your wholesale rate of 2½ cents per copy.

Please send me also instructions and rules for the regular handling of your paper in my community.

You may express the papers to me at the following address:

.....
(Name)

.....
(St. or RFD)

....
(City) (State)

Strikers Stress Peace on Coast

Unions Bend Efforts to Put Down Violence

By the Labor Editor

The peaceful aspect of the nation's ship strike is almost without parallel in the history of American industrial labor.

With the exception of occasional flares of police terrorism in the south, there has been little violence since 40,000 dock workers, longshoremen and others stalked off their jobs in protest at the threatened re-institution of unjust wage and employment standards.

The west coast presents a diversified picture as the strike enters its third month. Nearly 250 ships tied up . . . Business losses estimated at $7,000,000 a day . . . Export trade at a standstill . These are a few of the ramifications.

Yet, despite the scope of the strike and the great number of seamen involved, there has been virtually no disorder in California and no arrests for picketing. No one has been killed on the coast and few extra police have been needed. Union police maintain perfect order.

There has been much demonstrating, parading and debating, but little rough-housing between the opposing factions.

Men Are Kept Busy

Few of the striking 40,000 are idle, so wide and varied are the activities of the unions.

The men are organized like an army into five major sections—negotiating, picketing, police, commissary and social.

In San Francisco, peace negotiations and other public phases are handled by the coast joint strike policy committee, the coast joint strike negotiating committee and the coast joint strike publicity committee. Similar local committees are at work in Los Angeles, Seattle and Portland.

The picketing committee makes up the largest single section of the "army." About 17,000 pickets, each with a schedule of six hours on duty and 24 hours off, cover the waterfronts of San Francisco.

If a picket on assignment is late or fails to show up, he is fined $1 unless he can give a satisfactory excuse. Another punitive measure against such malingering is to put the laggard's name far down on the list for choice jobs after the strike ends.

Commissary Feeds All

A more serious demotion on the work lists, plus a $5 fine, is the penalty facing any picket found intoxicated at his post.

The most important unit, from the standpoint of maintaining order, is the union police force—composed mainly of veterans of the bloody 1934 strike. They work in six-hour shifts under "captains" and "lieutenants," have two "squad cars," and get some co-operation from the regular police, who don't relish extra duty on the waterfront.

The commissary department holds forth in a mess hall, called "The Maritime Palace." More than 7,000 meals are served daily; 3,000 lunches are prepared for pickets on night duty.

The "Palace" is maintained by joint funds from all the unions, is operated by skilled chefs of the Cooks and Stewards union, and feeds the men at an average cost of 12½ cents a day. Strikers' families also are provided with food at cost.

There is a maritime recreation center in the big waterfront hall where theatrical productions are presented free each night. Frequently the amusement includes a burlesqued version of the strike.

Uncle Sam's Treasury has made a nice "nest egg" since the maritime strike began.

Territorial customs receipts are expected to set a new all-time high owing to duties on foreign food and merchandise which foreign vessels are bringing to our shores. One cargo from abroad recently was assessed $40,000.

Three Lines Cause Trouble

All in all, the coast strike is a peaceful mobilization of organized unions, confident of their power and asking no more than their rights . There are few rough edges. The days of bloodshed and violence apparently are gone. In their place is an organized movement of peaceful picketing, public debates and statesman-like negotiations.

That the dispute has not yet been settled, that government intervention has proved unavailing is due mainly to the adamant attitude of a few ship companies toward union demands.

It is significant that just three employers are responsible for the general strike—the Dollar Line, the Matson Navigation Company and the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company.

Twenty-six other companies operating out of west coast ports at first agreed that the men were right and manifested a willingness to meet demands.

Strike leaders contend the trouble could have been avoided at the outset if these three companies offered to guarantee to the unions certain fundamental rights.

Hiring Hall Main Demand

Longshoremen are demanding a continuance of the six-hour day and a retention of the "hiring halls," operated by the unions; sailors want a retention of the present system of re-hiring, and cash for overtime; marine cooks and stewards also demand a continuance of the present hiring system, and an eight-hour day with a maximum spread of twelve; marine firemen are striking for cash overtime pay and preservation of the hiring system.

Masters, mates, pilots and engineers demand preference of employment. The three former also want cash overtime, and the engineers seek an adjustment of the "manning" scale.

A strict eight-hour radio watch and retention of the "hiring hall" are the two planks in the radio operators' strike "platform."

"Cash overtime" means that if a man worked, for example, 15 hours overtime he would be paid in cash instead of being given time off at the option of the employer.

That the unions are prepared to hold out indefinitely unless their demands are met was indicated recently by John Shoemaker, of the joint strike publicity committee.

"We learned our lesson in the strike of 1934," said Shoemaker. "After that strike we set up and perfected the present organization. We were ready when the strike call came."

Children, Aged Should Not Have To Toil for a Living

The current business pick-up in the country can be termed prosperity only insofar as it compares with the depth of the depression. It is a prosperity that has missed the farmers, comprising one-quarter of the population of the United States, and representing one-fifth of the nation's productive labor and wealth.

It is a prosperity which has piled up new and enormous profits for a few industrialists and bankers; a prosperity reflecting gigantic surpluses for the investor in the security market.

But it is a prosperity denied to small industry and to the army of 11,000,000 still unemployed.

On the other hand, a study of employment lists presents a problem transcending wage standards. Among the employed are 2,200,000 of our people over 65 years of age and 600,000 children under 15.

Add these figures together and you have nearly 3,000,000 which, under any decent system of economy, should be permanently dismissed from employment. There will be no real social security in America until the necessary 36 states have ratified the child labor amendment to the Constitution, and until congress legislates an adequate system of retirement pensions for aged workers.

Lifts Debts as Yule Gift

—Acme Picture.

Because he believed that the best Christmas present he could give to his employes would be to relieve them of debt, J. Harvey Gravell (right), president of the American Paint Company of Philadelphia, appropriated $100,000 of the company's profits for 1936 to clear up all obligations of the workers. Stating that they had "helped to earn" the money, Gravell also said that "an employe without worries over finances was a better employe." He made further provisions that any employe not in debt would be handed a check for $100 as a reward. Gravell is shown handing a check for $6,500 to Gerald Romig to pay off the mortgage on the latter's home.

Annual Wage Concern Has Record Year

The Nunn-Bush Shoe company of Milwaukee, which pays an annual wage to all its employes, has just announced the highest earnings in its history for the year 1936.

The firm reported a profit of $360,000, an increase of $32,000 over 1929, the previous high year. Earnings in 1935 were $286,000.

Net earnings for the year would have been larger had the company not credited $50,000 to the employes' pension and retirement fund and paid a bonus of $30,000 to its 1,300 employes.

These two payments were made in addition to the regular company plan fund, instituted in July, 1935. The plan guarantees 52 pay checks a year to each worker and pro-rates his income to that of the company.

Employes are given a definite percentage of the value of every pair of shoes produced. An eloquent illustration of the success of the company plan is the fact that not one employe has been discharged or laid off since it was initiated.

Wage Thieves Swindle Many in New Racket

Chased out of New York after a grand jury investigation, racketeers who prey on working men with fake wage assignments and garnishees are setting up shop in other industrial centers where the pickings are good.

Their methods, as exposed by E. Jerome Ellison and Frank W. Brock in the magazine TODAY, consists chiefly in obtaining, by trickery, the signature of their victim to a sales contract or "Guarantee of Purchase." Armed with these documents, the alleged creditors are aided and abetted by the law in attaching a goodly portion of a man's income.

One approach is to ask an employe of a large corporation if his name is "So-and-so," giving a slight variation of what he knows to be the man's right name. When the racketeer is corrected, he asks his victim to sign his name, apparently on a blank sheet of paper, for purposes of comparison and proof.

Secure in the knowledge that he is not the man in question, the dupe writes his name and thereby signs away a considerable percentage of the contents of his pay envelope. For the "blank sheet of paper" was, iff reality, a printed form which guaranteed payment for goods purchased by someone else.

Needless to say, there is never any exchange of goods and the whole transaction is pure fraud, but the laws for the protection of creditors are very strict in most states and all these swindlers have to do to collect is to establish, by subterfuge and misrepresentation, their status as creditors.

Another trick, which has been most successful in New York, is to leave a piece of jewelry on approval with a prospect, asking him only to sign a receipt for the article. When the merchandise proves to be worthless, or, at best, unsatisfactory, and the customer attempts to return it to the salesman, he finds he has signed, not a receipt, but a confession of judgment or wage assignment, covering an amount far in excess of the value of the unwanted article.

Since the document bearing his signature directs his employer to pay a stated portion of his salary to the supposed creditor, it would be futile to appeal to the law for justice.

A ruse often employed by these high-jackers is the use of legal-looking forms with seals and captions giving the impression of court documents. Unless carefully analyzed, these papers fool the reader and discourage any impulse to protest their legitimacy.

The only defense a working man has against such sharp practice is to read carefully anything to which he attaches his signature and to suspect anyone who asks him to sign anything except in the most conventional manner.

The People Speak . . . .

Priest Makes Use Of Social Justice

To the Editor:

I read very carefully every issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE and make use of it in the pulpit. Sometimes I dream that our teacher, Father Coughlin, may write skeleton-sermons for us priests on the social justice questions of the day and publish them in SOCIAL JUSTICE.

I was very much interested in the article on Denmark. Give us something like it about Belgium and other countries.

I understand they have tried to apply the economics of Pope Leo for the past 40 years in Belgium.

—Rev. Hubert Holsters.

Walker, Iowa.

Reader Praises Christmas Edition

To the Editor:

This is a brief message of admiration and congratulation. The object is the Christmas edition of SOCIAL JUSTICE.

A hasty glance through its entire 16 pages reveals a true holiday spirit as well as numerous items of great importance to followers of social justice.

As to the contest which begins in this same edition, I, like thousands of members in the National Union, am enthusiastic and look forward to hours of recreation besides improving my knowledge.

—Arthur Collins.

Conneaut, Ohio.

They Wait Eagerly For Week's Paper

Dear Father Coughlin:

Your letter of November 16 in SOCIAL JUSTICE is on my wall and I read it over and over. The "Golden Grains" are indeed precious and you would be proud if you could see the faithful ones, and others also, waiting for me to bring the paper to their doors with a smile and a chat; it would heal the wound which the unfaithful must have caused. I think some will repent when you call us out of our slumber.

—O. Englehardt.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

NEWS CARTOONS OF THE WEEK

"Hitting Both Ways"
—From the Christian Science Monitor.

"Carried Over to Page 1937"
—Ross Lewis in The Milwaukee Journal.

Explaining the Principles

To the Editor:

May I make the following suggestion: I think we will have to start a system of free education. This might be done in pamphlet form explaining more in detail the many advantages of your 16 principles.

If you think such a program would be in order I'll be right behind you. I suggest that this be published weekly or monthly, explaining a different point in each edition.

—Martin Gibbons.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Praise for Contest

To the Editor:

The contest sponsored by SOCIAL JUSTICE is what we needed before the election. Nothing like the old question and answer method to make people get down to brass tacks —and put their knowledge in the mirror. No beating around the bush. It is going to make us decide what is right and what is wrong.

You cannot stack those contest answers up and not know the meanings behind them.

When we Americans dig those answers out we are going to find that we know the facts a little late, but not too late to fight for the 16 principles of social justice.

I hope this contest will put Father Coughlin back on the air and bring him an intelligent audience.

—Lucille Fitzgerald.

Wisconsin Dells, Wis.

Fears Gold Holders Will Force War

To the Editor:

After carefully studying the causes of the last war I am certain it was in the interest of the holders of wealth, mostly gold, that it was created. Another war is now in the making by the gold holders and our nation will be forced into it in order to protect investments of more than $29-billion.

That there is ample gold in the world to keep every one of the 6-billion people in financial contentment is proven in the gold statistical supplies of all the nations, which show that there is over $42-billion in gold alone on hand in the vaults of the gold barons. America has $12-billion in gold and $2½-billion in silver in the bankers' vaults.

This is proof that America should never have had the panic of 1929. This is also proof that America is hoarding gold for our entrance into a war to slaughter our youth for gold racketeers. Every war and panic was caused by these same types of impatriotic holders of gold.

—Andrew A. Fogarty.

West Haven, Conn.

A Practical Suggestion

To the Editor:

In answer to Mr. R. W. Rogers "How shall we show our appreciation to Father Coughlin?" I suggest that, under the auspices of their social and study clubs, a general meeting of all the members in the different cities be called to devise ways and means to increase the subscribers of SOCIAL JUSTICE to at least three million.

Am very much interested in SOCIAL JUSTICE Contest, not for the prizes but for the help it will give me in acquiring more knowledge of our subject. Let all members try.

They will be more than pleased with the results.

—John F. Laughlin.

San Francisco, Calif.

Ideas His Monument

To the Editor:

A timely suggestion entitled "A short note to loyalists" by R. W. Rogers of Erlanger, Ky., appeared in the December 7th issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE. What could be more fitting than a tribute of our respect of Father Coughlin while he lives, that he may know his efforts shall not have been in vain. Individually I can but say, the 16 principles as enunciated by Father Coughlin shall live on regardless of the fiery pangs of the wagging tongues that come from a cynic tribe. And I shall always remember who pronounced them over the width of this land. With him we shall work hand in hand.

—E. L. Olsen.

Indianapolis, Ind.

Letter from Germany Recognizes Mission

To the Editor:

I receive your SOCIAL JUSTICE paper regularly.

Your paper keeps me posted as to the true conditions in the United States and I rejoice to read that you wish to rest up for awhile, as such strenuous work as you have undertaken in the last campaign would undermine the health of a Hercules.

America is awakened now, and you know your antagonist now—and deserve the greatest admiration for your glorious work.

No man in the American history has stirred up the people as you, and your God-sent mission has opened the eyes of the whole world.

—Wm. Gottlob.

Wiesbaden, Germany.

Ontario Writer Favors Co-ops

To the Editor:

I wish to thank you for sending me the paper out here where it comes in very useful as we have ten study groups of sociology in our community. I, personally, was very much interested in your article on Bishop von Ketteler, a man, whose writings should be studied far more than they really are, as he was a very clear thinker, a popular writer and a man of principles who judged events and tendencies by principles and for this very reason was able to foresee where things were drifting. After all, it is not so difficult to forecast events when one applies principles.

There seems to be actually only one way out of our economic disorders—except, of course, violent overthrow and dictatorship of one kind or another—co-operation. That would solve another very serious situation, to which we have got so accustomed that we do not even realize its existence anymore.

Co-operatives would be a link between the individual and the state, such as the guilds were in the middle ages.

—Frank Wiesy.

King City, Ontario.

Urges Paper Print Debates on Abuses of Capitalism

To the Editor:

When our Revolutionary predecessors organized our federal government they did not attempt to correct the age-old defects in private capitalism, but provided us with a national government by means of which adequate majorities of our citizens could correct those defects as rapidly as the members of such majorities could agree upon the corrections to be made.

To know and understand the defects in question, and to be qualified properly to correct them by means of appropriate legislation and law enforcement, our citizens must familiarize themselves with the human side of economics, and in this connection I most strongly urge you to open the columns of SOCIAL JUSTICE to properly regulated debates of all important social problems confronting us at the present time. In my opinion such a series of debates on the abuses of private capitalism and how to properly correct them would be more effective than any other procedure that could be adopted.

I believe that the problem that ought to be debated first is the question of preventing the well-to-do minority of our population from acquiring and monopolizing, by means of large scale business organization, more than its just share of the buying patronage of all of us, and thus making it impossible for increasingly large numbers of the poor majority of our people to earn decent livings for themselves, by making it impossible for them to engage successfully in private business as independent enterprisers, unemploying partnerships, small scale employers, or employes of such employers, in competition with their large scale competitors.

Big business has its proper place in our economic system, but it must be put in its place and be kept there in order to enable the masses of our people to live and earn decent livings for themselves.

—Wm. R. Saunders.

Santa Barbara, Calif.

Question of Sound Economy and of "False Employment"

To the Editor:

In his speech of December 1 at Buenos Aires, President Roosevelt spoke very briefly on a topic of the utmost importance, a topic which could be discussed at length with profit and enlightenment to a great many people here in the United States.

I quote: "We know, too, that vast armaments are rising on every side and that the work of creating them employs men and women by the millions. It is natural, however, for us to conclude that such employment is false employment, that it builds no permanent structures and creates no consumer's goods for the maintenance of a lasting prosperity. We know that nations guilty of these follies face the day either when their weapons of destruction must be used against their neighbors or when an unsound economy, like a house of cards, will fall apart."

The phrases "false employment" and "unsound economy" stand out in bold relief. To begin with, unemployment has been and continues to be a major problem with nearly every country in the world. Work for millions of people continues to be a necessity. In a purely economic discussion, if a vast armament manufacturing program provided work for millions of people, it would have to be included in any general list of work programs that provided work for millions of people. To name a few: A vast housing construction program, a vast bridge-building program, a vast power-dam building program, etc.

Plainly speaking, what honest and necessary work can be called "false employment"? In the light of recent events, a vast armament program is a real necessity for every peace-loving nation in the world. In a Utopia, armaments would be unnecessary. The point I wish to make is that a vast armament program is not necessarily synonymous with unsound economy.

However, "unsound economy" is a subject that should command the attention and study of everyone who has the welfare of his country at heart.

The 75th Congress should determine in which kind of economy we have indulged, to get our country out of the depression. We had an unemployment problem to solve and although there has been some improvement, we still have an unemployment problem.

In conclusion, let us agree that the eradication of unemployment is compatible with sound economy and let us dedicate ourselves to the eradication of unemployment. In a word, let us practice sound economy.

—J. C.

Chicago, Illinois.

First Anniversary of AAA Ruling Finds Farmers Still Hit by Crop Curb Effects

Live Stock Situation Is One Factor

The AAA was interred by the Supreme Court just a year ago—but the sting of crop destruction is still abroad in the land.

It is doubtful if 1937 will see a complete deliverance from this legislative experiment of the New Deal, so lethal and lingering are its effects.

This, at least, is the belief of intelligent farmers as they ponder the program of crop and cattle curtailment that left them helpless to weather subsequent visitations of dust and drouth.

Next to a tragic reduction in the yearly wheat reserves of the nation, the most serious after-effect of the Triple A is live stock shortage.

Word comes from Washington that American meat production will be insufficient to supply the needs of the country throughout 1937 due to a sharp decline in cattle feed supplies. As a result, heavy importations of meats and live stock produced in foreign countries are expected to flood our shores through most of the year.

The double attack on feed crops by the New Deal and the drouth left farmers with negligible feed reserves.

Farmers began "liquidating" their live stock last summer, and supplies of slaughter cattle are now far below normal. Recent surveys indicate that cattle raisers are going into the new year with only a few on feed.

Live stock raisers have abandoned hope of receiving cost of production from packer concerns, despite the recent upturn in prices. This upturn, in reality, is causing deep concern among farmers, who reason, and rightly, that price increases will accelerate the movement of supplies from other countries.

Cattle feeders predict the gain in foreign imports will cause a collapse of the current rising market similar to that which occurred in the early days of 1936. While the advance of the cattle market has been sharp in the last month, the rise has affected mostly the beef classes imported into the country from Canada and Mexico under lower tariffs.

Prices are expected to topple shortly as a result of a market glutted with these imports.

Farm Co-ops Lack Price Control

WATCH WASHINGTON!

There is a very evident disposition in official circles toward a permanent agricultural program drafted along the lines of the Triple A, to be administered by the federal government.

The lesson learned in the last few years—to wit: that New Deal theories of crop control are uneconomic, and that "planned agriculture" will never be successful because of the uncertain nature of drouths, etc.,—apparently was not convincing enough to the farm idealists of the administration.

It may safely be predicted that whatever action the new congress takes on farming or any other vital problem will be of the "rubber stamp" variety, since the great majority of senators and representatives are indebted to the New Deal machine for their jobs.

Never in history has the minority opposition in the congress been reduced to its present small proportions. If our democratic principles of government, therefore, are to be protected, the "balance wheel" will necessarily have to be engineered from the outside.

The situation is clearly up to group organizations to come to the fore with criticism and suggestions. In a broader sense, it is incumbent upon individual citizens, wishing to preserve their liberties, to keep a watchful eye on Washington events and to make needed representations through the organization which best represents his interests.

Mart Chiefs Meet To Map Adjustments

While farm co-operative markets have made remarkable progress in America in the last 30 years, participating farmers have yet to arrive at a suitable program of price control.

Government farm policies in the last few years have, of course, paralyzed all moves in this direction, and despite efficient handling of the "co-ops," cost of production has not been realized in market sales.

Until a few weeks ago, live stock prices were at bankrupt levels — hogs actually selling for $3.50 per hundred pounds and less at the big central markets.

Although the ability and integrity of managers and employes are unquestioned, marketing firms have been helpless to influence or change the disastrous price situation.

Price Action Expected

Farmers have had to take bankruptcy prices for cattle, hogs and sheep even when sold through their own co-operative sales agencies. Organized protests were "out of order" because the agencies feared to endanger their position in the market places.

Millions of animals have moved through "co-op" markets at prevailing prices, not because these prices were in any sense fair and reasonable — or profitable to producers—but because the co-operative agencies were lacking in economic power to force them to a cost-of-production level.

A step looking to possible remedy of the situation recently was taken by the National Farmers' Union. Heads of all the great co-operative marketing agencies and representative farm leaders were called together for the purpose of "co-ordinating and developing a real national program" of united action to be followed in the future.

It is virtually certain that action soon will be taken to prevent a continuance of the low prices for live stock, grains, textiles and dairy products such as prevailed during the past four years.

Years of Progress

With the exception of the periodic price problem, farm "co-ops" can look back on 30 years of progress in nearly every field of agricultural activity.

The marketing agencies have returned to participating farmers sizable margins of profit that would otherwise have gone to "middle man" brokers. Aside from this saving, the most important development in the movement has been the tremendous progress made in reforms of marketing practices and improvement of service.

Another major phase has been the passage of beneficial legislation in practically every state in the union on the subject of farmer and consumer co-operation. The farmer-controlled marketing agencies have been sustained, promoted and protected by these laws.

May Get Post

—*Acme Picture.*

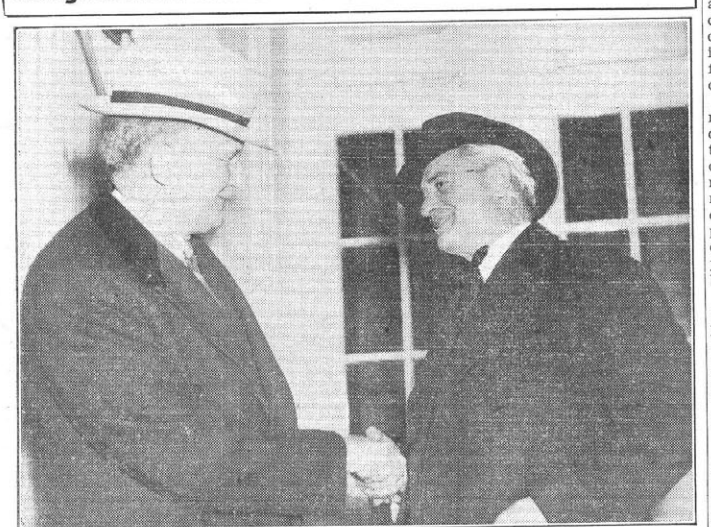
Rumors in Washington are that M. L. Wilson, above, will soon take over the vacated swivel chair of Rexford Tugwell, former under-secretary of agriculture. Wilson's appointment is expected to be the first in a series of re-organization moves in the department of agriculture.

RA Bureau Given Permanent Place

A striking illustration of the manner in which so-called emergency agencies may be fused into the permanent structure of the government is the announced move to make the Resettlement Administration a bureau in the department of agriculture.

Some of these putatively temporary expedients, including the RA, have undertaken long-term jobs, and to abolish them abruptly would be to condemn their uncompleted works to destruction. Nevertheless, this merging of temporary projects into the permanent establishment is a process that makes for further centralizing power in Washington and should be watched with a critical eye by all citizens desirous of safeguarding our democratic form of government.

Congressmen Confer with President on Drouth Relief



Senator Burton K. Wheeler (left) and Representative James F. O'Connor, both of Montana, are shown leaving the White House after a recent conference with the president on drouth relief for their state. —*Acme Picture.*

Where Is Lewis Leading Labor?

Does C.I.O. Head Plan a U.S. 'Soviet'?

(Continued from Page 1)

trial unions of the precise type now being organized by the Committee for In dustrial Organization under the inspiration and direction of John L. Lewis.

The parallel between the details of the Communist plot (exposed in 1924 by the United Mine Workers and condemned as unAmerican and revolutionary by John Lewis), and the C. I. O. activities under the guidance of the same man today, is so striking that it immediately proposes the question:

Has John L. Lewis been won to the Communist party of Russia and is he using the front of democratic labor organization to sovietize American industry and bring about the success of the proletarian revolution in this country?

Calls for Study, Not Prejudice

That is a grave question. Its answer affects the lives and the futures of every man, woman and child in America. In judging the evidence presented by the United Mine Workers and by the public record of John Lewis' present activities, one must proceed without prejudice, because the question goes far beyond a consideration of the rights of labor to organize, to bargain collectively, to work decent hours at a fair wage.

It deals with the very foundation of our form of government and with the Red Scourge of oriental dictatorship which today is holding out to the suffering masses of the world the lure of Communist equality so that, later, it may impose the yoke of predatory military dictatorship.

John Lewis is either a crusader for greater opportunity under reformed democracy or —he is the most sinister menace that has ever arisen from the chaos of economic and social unrest.

Let us look at the record as presented in the official document of the United Mine Workers of America, prepared in 1924 under the presidency of John L. Lewis.

Mine Workers "Exposed" the Reds

Under the title "The Amazing Scheme," the purpose of the series of articles is outlined in these words:

"The purpose and object of the United Mine Workers of America in bringing to the attention of the American people the far-reaching and intensive activities of the Communist organization in this country is twofold. The United Mine Workers of America wants the public to know what this thing is. It wants the public to know something about the fight which the Miners' union is waging to stamp it out. First, it desires to reveal and make known the sinister and destructive groups and elements attempting to 'bore from within' its own ranks and membership and to seize possession of the organization, and, through such seizure, to later gain possession of all legitimate trade-unions; second, to inform the American people of the scope and purport of the hostile and inimical movement being carried on within their midst."

The facts which follow by way of unfolding the story of Communist "boring in"; of the work of agitators to precipitate violence and bloodshed; of the meetings of delegates directed from Moscow, are claimed to be based on authentic documents and first hand investigation.

Saved Nova Scotia From Communism

John Lewis knew what the Communists were doing, in detail. We quote the first article:

"This campaign affects the people of Canada as much as it does the United States. The revolutionary agents of Moscow are working as actively and energetically among the people of the one country as they are among the people of the other. Proof of this statement is found in the recent red outbreak among the misguided miners of Nova Scotia, where armed revolution was preached; where an illegal strike occurred and the red movement was only broken by **the vigorous and forcible action of John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America."**

And here is what John L. Lewis was vigorously and forcibly opposing in 1924. We quote the aims of the Communists from the Mine Workers' document:

"The major points in this revolutionary program of the Communists as aimed against the United Mine Workers of America and other legitimate trade-unions and the people of the United States and Canada are:

"1. Overthrow and destruction of the federal, state and provincial governments, with the elimination of existing constitutional forms and foundations.

Soviet Dictator In U. S. Objective

"2. Establishment of a Soviet dictatorship, absolute in its exercise of power, owing allegiance to, and conceding the authority only of the Communist, or Third International, at Moscow ,as a 'governmental' substitute.

"3. Destruction of all social, economic, and political institutions as they exist at this time.

"4. Seizure of all labor unions through a process of 'boring from within' them, and utilizing them as a strategic instrument in fulfillment of their revolutionary designs upon organized and constitutional government.

"5. Invasion of the United Mine Workers of America, with the ouster of its present officials and leaders and the substitution of a leadership of Communists, **that it may be used as an instrumentality for seizing the other labor unions of America, and for eventually taking possession of the country.**

"6. A well-organized movement is being promoted within the four railroad brotherhoods and sixteen railroad trade unions to amalgamate all railroad workers into 'one departmentalized industrial union,' controlled by a single leader of Communist principle and affiliation, and owing allegiance to the Communist organization.

"7. Seizure of the American Federation of Labor, with the ouster of its officials, and through such seizure gaining control of all its affiliated units and trade unions.

"Industrial Union" To Be First Step

"8. **Conversion of all craft trade unions into single units of workers within an industry known as 'industrial unions,'** with co-ordination under a super-Soviet union owing allegiance to, and accepting the mandates of, the Communist International and its subsidiary, the Red Trade Union International, at Moscow.

"9. Through conquest and subjugation of the labor unions, and conversion and mobilization of farmers and other related groups, the overthrow of existing institutions, and the creation of a condition similar to that which now prevails in Russia."

Then the document goes on to explain this program in detail. The Communists are charged with boring into the steel strike of 1919, the switchmen's strike of 1922. Communist agitators are charged with the violence that resulted in the deaths of 22 men in the Illinois coal strike of 1922.

The Communists, says the document, "have been particularly active in trying to "bore from within" the United Mine Workers of America for the reasons that it is the largest single labor organization in the country, includes a larger number of races and nationalities among its members, and is the nearest approach, in their opinion, to a **"one big union," which is their ideal conception of a labor union, and their objective for all labor unions."**

These Questions Demand an Answer

In the light of the program here outlined as Communist super-strategy ,every American, before he puts his faith in, or his moral or actual support behind, the new Lewis labor strategy, should ask himself (and find a clear-cut answer to) the following questions:

1. Wherein does John Lewis' Committee for Industrial Organization differ from point 8 of the aims and objects of the Communists outlined above?

2. Why did he first split the ranks of organized labor to the grave detriment of the A. F. of L. and all craft unionism which the Communists considered a barrier to their success in plunging this nation into a revolution?

3. Does not the present Lewis program lead just as directly to point No. 9 as does the program outlined as that of the Communists?

The document prepared by the United Mine Workers in 1924 concluded with this statement:

"The Communist movement in the next twelve months will be conducted along more intensive lines than it has at any time in the past. The labor organizations will meet their greatest assaults and attacks, and the Communists will make greater efforts than they have at any time in the past to get possession of them. The movement is aimed not only at the labor unions but at the entire industrial, social and political structure of the country, and with the single aim of eventually establishing a Soviet dictatorship in the United States, and converting the country into a vassal colony of the Communist International at Moscow. It is a situation that challenges not only organized labor but every employer as well. **This is one occasion when labor and the employer might very well join hands and fight together instead of fighting each other."**

John L. Lewis Now Takes Other Side

Recently, in an article published in the New Republic, John Lewis said:

"As the result of experience acquired under Section 7 of the NRA of 1935, as well as under the National Recovery Administration itself during the years 1933-35, it became apparent that the workers in our great mass-production industries must be mobilized into industrial unions—

"Why are we striving to realize these objectives of industrial democracy through economic planning under federal auspices, or through the establishment of national regulation of industry to the extent, at least, of production, price and profit controls?

"Because organized labor has discovered, along with other groups of our people, that the majority of **our industrialists and financiers cannot and will not govern industry in an enlightened and far-seeing way** for the interest of wage and salary workers and of the public. Our country's economic experience during the past fifteen years is a conclusive record of the incompetency of this group."

Why the change in views over fifteen years on the importance of fighting the common enemy?

What is John Lewis ?Where does he stand? Whither is he driving ?

Those are vital questions for America today.

Two Laudable Steps

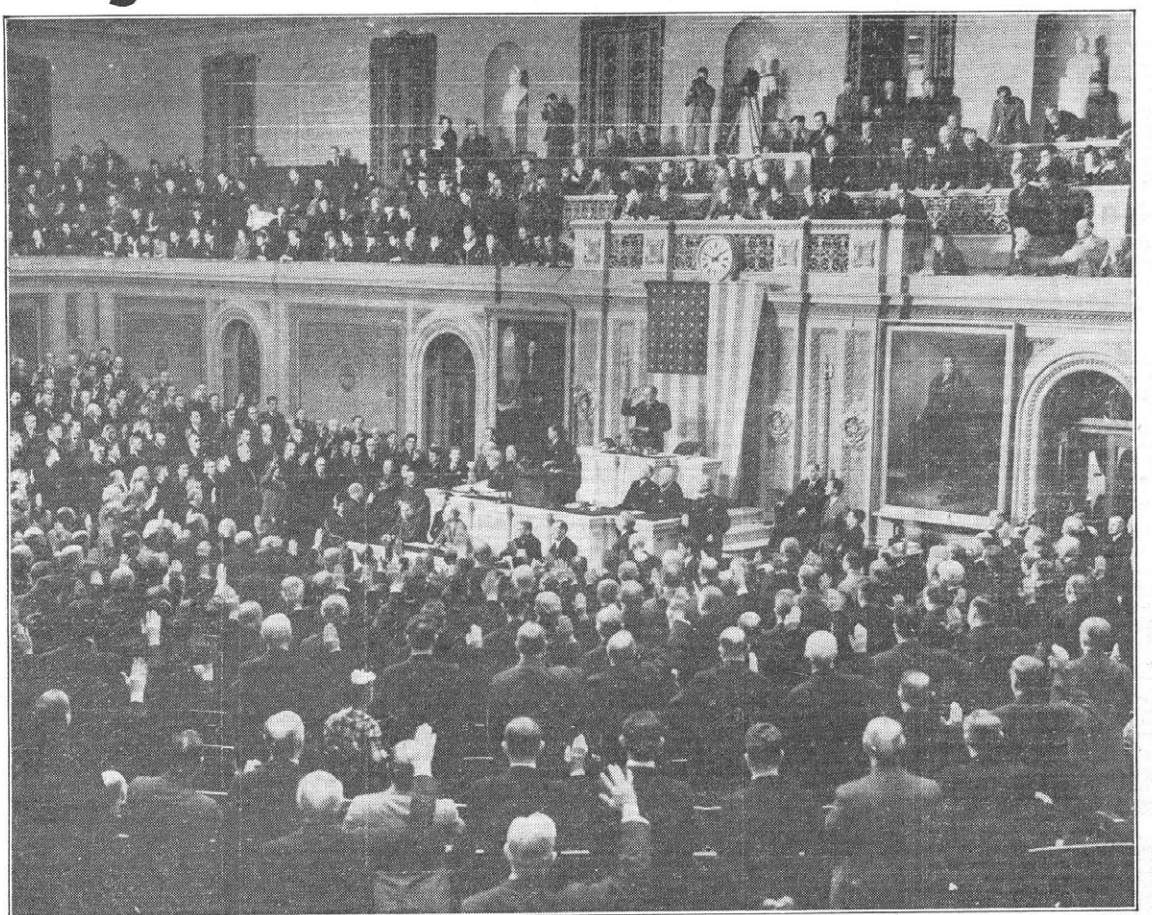
THE recent Amercan Federation of Labor convention in Tampa, Fla., was reduced to absurdity by the personal feud between the two nominal leaders of labor, William Green and John L. Lewis.

But the meeting was not wholly in vain, thanks to the adoption of resolutions (1) condemning dictatorships, whether Facist or Communist, and (2) refusing to endorse an independent labor party at this time.

The resolution which condemned the support of a labor party was undoubtedly aimed at the American Labor faction in New York and the Farmer-Labor party in Minnesota, both controlled by Communists.

The other important step taken by the convention was a refusal to take a stand in European turmoil. Defeat of the resolution to support the so-called Popular Front in the Spanish conflict waas an indication that rank and file A. F. of L. members are still guided by the sound American principle of non-intervention in European politics.

High Points of the News Week



Members of the House of Representatives are here shown taking the oath of office at the opening of the 75th Congress which faces virtually all the problems that the country faced four years ago. Election of William B. Bankhead of Alabama as speaker and the introduction of 2,000 bills marked the first day's session. *(Wide World Picture.)*

Representative John J. ("I'll kick 'im") O'Connor and Representative Sam Rayburn of Texas are here shown at the end of a Democratic caucus which named Rayburn as the new floor leader. He defeated O'Connor 184 to 127. *(Wide World Picture.)*

Homer Martin, former clergyman, president of the United Automobile Workers international union, is directing John L. Lewis' general strike operations. Shown here with his board of strategy at Flint, Mich., are (left to right) Leo Krzycki, assistant regional director; John Brophy, director C. I. O.; Martin; Wyndham Mortimer, first vice president; Ed Hall, second vice president, of the auto union. *(Wide World Picture.)*

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